International Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper | Paris, Monday, April 21, 1997 | No. 35,501

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In Seoul, Defector Warns of War

By Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — The highest-ranking defector in North Korean history arrived in Seoul on Sunday, shouting "Hooray!" for his freedom but warning that the North's increasingly desperate Communist leaders were dangerously close to launching a second Korean War.

Amid intense security and fears of assassination attempts by North Korean agents, Hwang Jang Yop, apparently wearing a bulletproof vest, and an aide who defected with him raised their arms and shouted as they stepped off a chartered flight from the Philippines at a military air base near Seoul.

Looking calm and serious, Mr. Hwang, 74, who for decades was North Korea's leading ideologue and political philosopher, issued an emotional condemnation of his former government in the first public appearance he has made since he walked into the South Korean consulate in Beijing on Feb. 12 and asked for asylum.

"It is obvious why the North Korean government abandons starving people, refuses reforms and does its utmost to prepare for a war," Mr. Hwang said. "It seems to believe its only choice is to use the military forces it has been preparing for decades."

Mr. Hwang said he left North Korea because there was "no hope left" for the Stalinist regime he helped to create and because he "could not go against the order of my conscience."

He left behind a family believed to face prison camps or

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Yun Suk Bong/Reuters

Mr. Hwang: 'No hope' in North.

No Charges Levied Against Netanyahu

But Key Ally May Be Indicted; Peres Demands New Elections

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israeli prosecutors announced Sunday their decision not to charge Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu in a corruption scandal, saying police recommendations to indict him were based on insufficient evidence.

But the government's future hung in the balance, as Mr. Netanyahu waited to see how coalition partners would react to the affair, including a recommendation to indict a key political ally, Aryeh Deri.

Responding to the prosecutors, Mr. Netanyahu admitted mistakes and vowed to clean up the process of wheeling and dealing that has surrounded appointments of senior officials.

"The bottom line is this: I committed no crime, and the attorney general confirmed this," Mr. Netanyahu said in a televised address to the nation.

"It's clear to me today that we must improve the process of choosing senior officials," he said. "But there is a big difference between a mistake and a crime."

"I will learn the lessons and implement them," he added.

Lashing out at the media and the opposition, he said: "There are people who do not like me, who do not like me in particular. And they want to erode my legitimacy as the prime minister."

He added: "But at base the attacks against me come from one central motive: an attempt to overthrow the government because of our opponents' fundamental disagreement with our path."

"They refuse to accept the fact that the people voted for us and not for them. They refuse to accept the fact that we are building on Har Homa, they refuse to accept our efforts to protect the unity of Jerusalem, they refuse to accept our vigorous opposition to a Palestinian state. They refuse to accept that we are guarding the Golan and not coming down from it," Mr. Netanyahu said.

Shimon Peres, leader of the opposition Labor Party, called for Mr. Netanyahu's resignation.

"There's not enough evidence to put the prime minister on trial, but there is enough evidence to place the prime minister again before the judgment of the people," Mr. Peres said.

Defeated by Mr. Netanyahu in an election last May, Mr. Peres added: "In my view for the sake of the country, for the sake of the law, for the sake of the respect of the country's sons and citizens, the prime minister must stand up, resign and go. The public must hold new elections."

In announcing the decision, Attorney General Elyakim Rubinstein said: "After weighing the evidence we have concluded that we don't have sufficient proof to charge the prime minister."

He said Mr. Deri, of the ultra-Orthodox Shas party, could eventually be charged with fraud, breach of trust, extortion and obstruction of justice in connection with the short-lived appointment in January of Roni Bar-On, an activist in Mr. Netanyahu's Likud party, as attorney general.

Israel's Channel One television had said that Mr. Deri promised that in return for Mr. Bar-On's appointment, his party would support Mr. Netanyahu's deal with the Palestinians to pull Israeli troops from the West Bank town of Hebron.

Prosecutors decided to close the file on Mr. Netanyahu, Mr. Bar-On and Justice Minister Tzahi Hanegbi. Mr. Rubinstein said Mr. Deri would have a chance to challenge the charges in a hearing with prosecutors.

The investigation would continue against Mr. Netanyahu's chief of staff, Avigdor Lieberman, and a Likud booster, David Appel.

The television report had alleged that Mr. Deri, already embroiled in a corruption trial, coerced the Likud-led government to appoint Mr. Bar-On, who would then offer him a plea bargain. Mr. Bar-On quit 12 hours after taking office amid an outcry that he was unqualified.

Labor Party officials said that Mr. Netanyahu would find it difficult to rule with conviction in the wake of the criticism of his conduct.

"Every honest person must ask himself if he accepts the moral authority of a man who is not on trial only because" of insufficient evidence, said Ehud Barak, the leading candidate to be the next Labor Party leader.

"I fear the prime minister will find it very difficult to function."

Yossi Sarid, head of the liberal Meretz Party, said he would appeal to the Supreme Court to overturn the prosecutors' decision and force Mr. Netanyahu's indictment.

Mr. Netanyahu could still face a rebellion from cabinet ministers who could topple his coalition government if the findings raised serious questions about his integrity. The scandal has cast a shadow over Middle East peacemaking, already in crisis because of a start on a settlement in Arab East Jerusalem. *(Reuters, AP)*

Voters Gear For Early Campaign In France

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — President Jacques Chirac, who had long resisted calling a surprise election for late May or early June, is widely expected to reverse himself and announce a dissolution of the French Parliament in a televised speech Monday night.

Throughout the four decades of the Fifth Republic, French presidents have usually made such moves only to resolve a grave political crisis. Mr. Chirac, silent about his intentions all weekend, apparently wants to try to forestall one, but he would be taking considerable risk if he goes ahead.

"If the political powers-that-be had any confidence in their political situation, they would wait a year," said Lionel Jospin, a Socialist who could become prime minister if the opposition won, in a speech Sunday night. "It looks likely that there will be a dissolution."

Parliamentary elections would not normally be held until next spring, and with Mr. Chirac's prime minister, Alain Juppe, supported by a huge conservative majority of 477 out of the 577 seats in the National Assembly, there was no obvious necessity for an election now.

A decision by Mr. Chirac to go for a new election, despite odds that the majority would lose scores of seats even in the best foreseeable outcome, would be a gamble on several levels.

He is safe in the presidency until his term expires in 2002, but like Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, he has staked his reputation on a common European currency to rival the dollar on world financial markets and drag France, Germany, and the rest of Europe out of the doldrums of double-digit unemployment.

But getting there, under the deficit-reduction rules Bonn has insisted on, will take huge cuts in government spending and the generous health care, retirement and other entitlements that both the French and the Germans have enjoyed since the end of World War II.

In France, Mr. Chirac and Mr. Juppe started trying to cut back at the end of 1995, bringing on a national public transportation strike that paralyzed the French economy until the government backed away from cuts in early retirement benefits for railroad workers.

Control over pension and health care expenditures were necessary, both men explained then, to bring the government deficit down to the level necessary to get France into the common European currency — 3 percent of the gross national product by the end of this year.

But with the French deficit still running at about 4 percent at the end of last year, according to European Union estimates, it will take more government austerity and spending cuts to get it down by the deadline.

Both the president and the prime minister have been deeply unpopular since the cutbacks and spending freezes began, their appeal eroded by currents of deep unhappiness with life in the modern global economy that have been running strong in France for most of this past winter.

Hospital interns, for instance, have just finished a five-week strike against plans for government health insurance caps on doctors' prescriptions.

Pilots and ground crews have been striking against merger plans and pay cuts at Air France Europe, which is

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For Leadership, India Turns to a Diplomat



P Ravindran/Agence France-Presse

Inder Gujral, a former foreign minister, receiving congratulations Sunday in New Delhi after he was picked as prime minister. President Shankar Dayal Sharma nominated him, ending a three-week crisis. Page 4.

Iran Girds in Gulf as U.S. Treads Water

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — At a time when Iran is building up its military presence in the Gulf and again stands accused of sponsoring terrorism, the United States is struggling to develop a strategy for the region.

Such a strategy is particularly crucial after a ruling in a German court that implicated the Iranian leadership in the assassination of opponents. There has also been fragmentary evidence linking Iran to a major suspect in the bomb attack in Saudi Arabia last June that killed 19 Americans.

Some military planners, U.S. diplomats in the region and experts outside government are increasingly concerned that as Saudi Arabia and Turkey, the United States' closest friends in the region, have become more politically vulnerable and potentially less reliable, the Clinton administration has not come up with long-term Gulf policy.

Recently, in a sign of the administration's uncertainty, the State Department decided not to issue an unclassified "white paper" on Iran's use of terrorism because it might unnecessarily antagonize European allies who have tried to change Tehran's behavior through engagement rather than isolation, senior administration officials said.

In a blunt critique of the Clinton administration in the latest issue of Foreign Affairs, Zbigniew Brzezinski and Brent Scowcroft, two former national

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What Will $118 Million Buy You in Hong Kong?

2 Swell Houses in the World's Priciest Market

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — If you like Carrara marble, moon-sized chandeliers, staircases fit for Olivia de Havilland, bathtubs that could float the Nimitz, a couple of real tiger-skin rugs and rooms you'd need a 6-iron to drive across, there's a house in Hong Kong you would love.

Its name? Genesis. And you could have had it last month if you had just written a check for $70 million.

If that had been a bit of a strain, you might have wanted to take a peek at a fixer-upper that is just a quick purr of the Rolls down the road. For only $48.7 million, you could have picked up a Chinese baroque tile-roofed and turreted home with an outdoor kidney-shaped pool, a dining table that seats 19 people, 10 bathrooms and a Hilton's worth of bedrooms.

The house, christened Skyhigh by a previous owner, also commands the only 360-degree view of Hong Kong from Victoria Peak, the crest of Hong Kong Island.

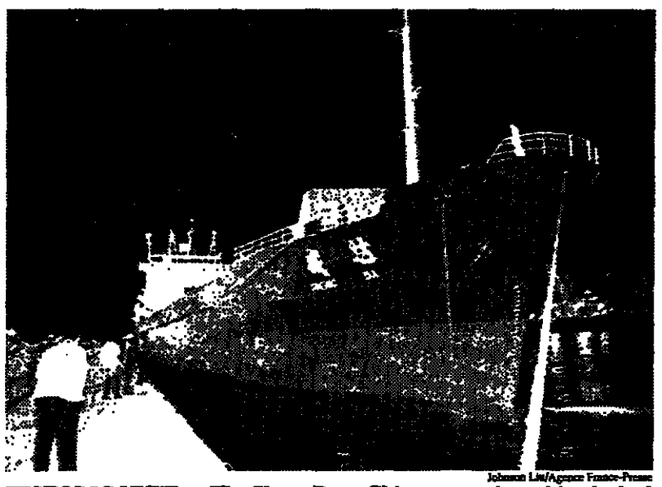
But even in a place where $10,000-a-month apartments are sometimes regarded as bargains, and where people gladly fork over $17,500 for small boxes of delicate saliva-thread swallows' nests used in fancy soups, the two houses that sold for a total of $118.7 million left jaws hanging.

Even more startling, both houses were snared by a man few had heard of: Wong Yuk Kwan, managing director of an upstart property company called Pearl Oriental.

"Hong Kong is a very strange city," mused Mr. Wong, a stem of a man who abruptly leans forward when he talks, as if there's no deal he can't make. "Hong Kong property," he said with deadpan understatement, "is completely different from the United States or Europe."

Indeed. Nowhere else on earth is housing so expensive. Japan used to be

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Johnson Lai/Agence France-Presse

HISTORIC VISIT — The Sheng Da, a Chinese container ship, docked at the Taiwan port of Kaohsiung, the first time a mainland vessel has called on the island since the civil war. On Sunday, a second freighter arrived and, following shipping practice, flew the Taiwan flag. Page 11.

First Chinese Troops Set to Arrive in Colony

Reuters

HONG KONG — A page of history is set to turn when Chinese troops enter Hong Kong on Monday to prepare for the arrival of the People's Liberation Army after Britain marches out of the territory in July.

The 40-member advance party, led by Major General Zhou Borong, will arrive in the colony on Queen Elizabeth's birthday. They will drive into Hong Kong from China's Shenzhen region in full uniform but unarmed.

The advance guard will be the first Chinese troops ever to be stationed on Hong Kong island. Up to 10,000 Chinese Army troops will form the Hong Kong garrison after Britain returns its last Asian colony to Communist-ruled China at midnight on June 30.

A total of 200 advance troops are expected to arrive before the handover. By that day, Britain will have phased out its garrison forces, which once numbered 10,000 in the territory.

The last of the famed "Black Watch" Highlanders regiment will depart just after the midnight flag change.

"This is an historic event," Edward

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AGENDA

Anti-Communists Win in Bulgaria

Bulgaria's anti-Communist coalition has won a decisive victory in the country's parliamentary elections.

The electoral commission said that the Union of Democratic Forces of President Petar Stoyanov and its coalition allies had won 52 percent of the votes cast, which would give them 136 or 137 seats in the 240-member Parliament. This means they could rule without allies who might be restive about the stiff terms set by international lending institutions for bailing out Bulgaria.

The ruling Socialists were driven from office in February by month-long demonstrations that forced the appointment of a caretaker government. They are projected to have won 57 seats in the weekend elections, a sharp decline. Page 5.

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Church Lets More Catholics Pretend They Never Tied the Knot

By Laurie Goodstein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The marriage tribunal was in session in the Catholic Diocese of Arlington, Virginia. Three priests sat at a large table, on which they placed a tape recorder. One took notes. A 30-year-old divorced social worker seeking an annulment sat before them, answering questions about her former marriage, her parents' marriage, her siblings' marriages, her childhood, her dating history, her sexual habits, her work habits, her drinking habits, and why her "union" had not produced any children.

"I felt like I was under an inquisition," the woman said last week, requesting anonymity because she is awaiting a decision from the priests. "After leaving that interview I almost said, forget it. It was just really a creepy feeling. It felt invasive. I thought, who were these people to be judging me?"

More and more Roman Catholics are daring to ask aloud these days whether the annulment process is honest, fair or even necessary. Annulment is a ruling by a church tribunal that a couple's marriage was never actually valid under church law, raising emotional concerns for some about their family's integrity.

For every loyal Catholic who finds the process healing and helpful, there seems to be another who finds it painful and patronizing. Nine out of 10 divorcing Catholics simply ignore the process, even though those who remarry outside the church are not permitted to go to confession or receive Holy Communion.

Catholic annulment has been thrown into the spotlight by the former wives of two Democratic lawmakers from Massachusetts, Representative Joseph Kennedy II and Senator John Kerry. Both women have challenged the annulment efforts of their prominent former husbands.

These high-profile appeals have opened a window on what is a mostly modern, largely American and often misunderstood phenomenon in the Catholic Church. Before 1910, perhaps 100 annulment cases had been considered anywhere in the world, Catholic scholars say. In 1968, 450 were granted, and rumor spread that they were reserved for the well-known and well-heeled.

Now annulments are an increasingly accepted part of Catholic life in this country, for both the wealthy and the working class. In the United States,

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Scourge of South China Sea / **New Breed of Predators**

Pirates Find Haven in Small Chinese Port

By Seth Faison
New York Times Service

BEIHAI, China — When a band of 30 armed pirates attacked a cargo ship in the South China Sea late one night in September 1995, they pistol-whipped and shackled the 23 crewmen before dumping them overboard near the south coast of Vietnam.

Rather than taking the ship to their native Indonesia, to nearby Vietnam or even to one of the deserted islands that dot the area in between, the pirates steered the ship and its $5 million sugar cargo several hundred miles north to this sleepy-looking fishing port, in China.

Before the booty could be unloaded and sold to a prearranged Chinese buyer, however, international maritime officials discovered the ship. They demanded that Chinese authorities prosecute the 14 pirates still on board and return the cargo and ship to their owners.

In their subsequent investigation it became clear to the maritime officials that the pirates chose Beihai for its pliable local government and its thriving market.

Now, nearly 20 months later, Chinese public security officials still refuse to release the cargo or the ship, a 450-foot (137-meter) freighter called the Anna Sierra. Worse, maritime officials say, the Chinese freed the 14 pirates late last year without filing charges.

Unlike the sword-brandishing, eye-patch-wearing pirates of seafaring lore, today's pirates typically use speedboats and handguns to ambush and then board small and medium-size ships, since big tankers are hard to overtake.

With the number of incidents of piracy rising, maritime officials say, the South China Sea is becoming as lawless as it was when Vietnamese "boat people" were preyed upon 20 years ago.

A critical new element in Asian piracy is that to sell their stolen cargo, pirates are now choosing to go to small ports in southern China, where the complicity of local officials and the eagerness of traders offer safe haven. Not long ago China was the last place a pirate would go; now it is often the first.

"The pirates know that if they come into a Chinese port, they can get cooperation," said Pottengal Mukundan, director of the International Maritime Bureau, an arm of the London-based International Chamber of Commerce.

"What shocks me about this case is that it's extremely rare to catch the pirates on board. And yet the Chinese would do nothing, and let them go."

CHINA'S LEADERS often stress their determination to become active participants in the world community. If they are learning to cooperate on some issues like trade and nuclear nonproliferation, law enforcement is where they fail most miserably.

Chiming in with maritime officials like Mr. Mukundan, U.S. and other law-enforcement officials routinely express frustration that their Chinese counterparts are so inflexible and secretive about drug and other cross-border crimes that efforts to cooperate rarely achieve anything, with a few minor exceptions in immigrant-smuggling cases.

"We send faxes, we call on the phone, and it's always 'We're not too clear,'" said an American official who asked Chinese authorities for help on a high-volume heroin-smuggling case last year.

"I assume it's because they don't want anyone in to see the corruption going on. But the truth is, we simply don't know."

It is hard to measure piracy accurately, because many incidents go unreported, as they did 100 years ago. Yet the International Maritime Bureau recorded 224 incidents of piracy worldwide in 1996, up from 170 in 1995, the majority in or near the South China Sea.

Mr. Mukundan said more pirated ships seem to be docking in Chinese ports, though he did not know exactly how many.

In Beihai's port, where old wooden fishing vessels unload their catch on the backs of laborers at a muddy shore, the occasional arrival of pirated ships is common knowledge.



Seth Faison/The New York Times

Beihai and other small ports in southern China have become refuges for pirates, who benefit from the complicity of local officials and the eagerness of traders. With the number of incidents of piracy rising, the South China Sea is becoming as lawless as it was when Vietnamese "boat people" were preyed upon 20 years ago.

At a run-down boatyard a few miles down the coast, two workmen repainting old vessels said pirated ships had been brought there for paint jobs in the past, once their cargoes were unloaded and sold.

As for the three vessels there now, being repainted in garish colors that covered the original names on bow and stern, the workmen said they did not know where the ships had come from, whether they were pirated or where they were headed next.

Not far from the boatyard, out of public view, the Anna Sierra remains beached. The ship's Cypriot owner gave up trying to recover it after sending a ship captain who waited in Beihai nine months for a briefing from Chinese officials, and never got it.

The owner of the cargo, Metals & Minerals Trading Co. of New Delhi, is still pressing its case. But international investigators are perplexed at the stock response from local officials that an investigation is still under way.

"They already let all the pirates go, so what are they investigating?" asked Captain Jayant Abhyankar, a maritime bureau investigator who located the ship in Beihai shortly after it arrived. "I don't think they are investigating, because they surely would have asked for our help. We have a lot of information about the pirates."

Beihai public security and port officials have denied wrongdoing, but declined to discuss the case, saying it became diplomatically sensitive when the Indian and Indonesian governments each made representations, one for the cargo owner, the other for the pirates who were in custody.

A public security officer, while acknowledging that there was much opportunity for corruption in Beihai, argued that actual cash payoffs were rare.

"Many drug smugglers try to entice our officers to cooperate with them," said Shu Yifeng, an officer in the port's border guard. "But very few officers ever do, because it goes against the interests of our nation. Plus, if you get caught, you'll be executed."

Several residents said, however, that even for a city along China's southern coast, where officials were known for ignoring directives from above, Beihai was plagued by rampant corruption.

JUST LAST month, the public security chief was replaced by a new man, Li Shangjun, who publicly pledged to "rectify" the local police force.

One of several measures he announced was a new rule that police officers wear uniforms while on duty, a small indication of how lax they had become.

"There is a new coordination in the Beihai Public Security Bureau, not seen in years," announced The Coastal Times, a local newspaper. "Policemen now wear uniforms during work hours. Residents can feel more secure about the public security situation."

Changes or not, Captain Abhyankar said that the cargo owners were now being told by Beihai public security officials that they would eventually need a cash payment of $350,000 to cover the cost of docking the Anna Sierra.

In 1994, alarmed that a number of attacks on ships in the South China Sea were actually made by Chinese naval or customs officials, the head of the UN International Maritime Organization traveled to Beijing to express his concern.

Chinese officials conceded to the UN representative, Admiral Thimos Mitropoulos, that rogue naval and customs officers in southern China were responsible for some incidents, explaining that a new policy encouraged naval and customs officers to pursue smugglers aggressively by allowing them to keep a portion of confiscated goods.

When it became clear that coast guard officers were actually veering well into international waters to look for "smugglers," Beijing reined them in, and the number of such attacks declined.

But the pirates' use of ports like Beihai may be harder to control.

"As long as pirates know they can find a safe haven, they will be a menace to all shippers," said Eric Ellen, executive director of the International Chamber of Commerce's Commercial Crime Services in London.

"China has to play its role, but so far it isn't doing it."

In Zaire, a Test of Wills To Decide Nation's Fate

By Lynne Duke
Washington Post Service

KINSHASA, Zaire — Laurent Kabila's arrival in Kinshasa is seen by many here as a foregone conclusion. His rebel forces have seized half of Zaire's vast territory in only six months, including its mineral-rich region. They have routed the army of President Mobutu Sese Seko at every engagement.

The rebels' goal — Marshal Mobutu's ouster — is popular among many Zairians who have grown weary

NEWS ANALYSIS

of the president's unfulfilled promises and of the 32 years he has spent leading Zaire into punishing poverty.

Mr. Kabila holds all these strategic cards, but in the battle for Zaire, Marshal Mobutu still stands in his way. In the face of humiliating defeats, battered prestige and the shrinking size of his Central African domain, Marshal Mobutu hangs onto power here. "In such situations, an African would rather die than have people say he ran away," said Bemba Saolona, a businessman and Mobutu associate.

As for Mr. Kabila, his credibility is at stake as well. Having demanded Marshal Mobutu's ouster and fought his way through the country to get it, Mr. Kabila is held hostage by his aim and would lose face if he changed tack, said a political analyst, Francesca Bomboko.

Mr. Kabila and Marshal Mobutu are locked in an epic test of wills whose outcome will determine the fate of Africa's third-largest nation. Hanging in the balance is whether Zaire's 45 million people will finally get stability and an electoral voice in who their leader will be, or whether they face more years of chaos after the civil war.

With rebel forces still hundreds of miles away, the Kabila-Mobutu impasse preoccupies life here as the capital faces the instability of Marshal Mobutu's continuing rule and the fear of what will happen if Mr. Kabila pushes to the capital as he threatens.

Despite Mr. Kabila's strategic upper hand, the crisis shows no sign of abating. Seemingly positive developments on the peace front buoyed hopes this week that a face-to-face meeting between the two men could bring a solution. But even as each man agreed in principle to participate in the talks proposed by President Nelson Mandela of South Africa, they are miles apart in the agendas they say they are trying to serve.

Marshal Mobutu wants to discuss a transitional arrangement that would culminate in Zaire's long-promised elections. Mobutu Nzanga, the president's son, said Saturday that his father wanted to preside over that transition. Mr. Kabila, however, said he would meet his counterpart only for Marshal Mobutu to transfer power — not to negotiate a transition.

Mr. Kabila reiterated Saturday his pledge to march on Kinshasa, the capital. Marshal Mobutu hopes that will not happen, his son said, but "if they come, there will be a fight."

Surprisingly, the political, economic and military chaos has not sparked a violent explosion in the capital city. The army, which some had feared would mutiny and rampage because of Marshal Mobutu's weakened power, has largely kept cool. Opposition demonstrations took place last week without incident. Although people fear trouble, stockpile food and plot their safety in case violence breaks out, they continue the business of daily life.

In part, this is because the affairs of the state have been far removed from the lives of most Zairians for many years. State institutions and the budget to support them have largely collapsed, and the state's ability to regulate daily life is almost nonexistent. Civil servants are paid sporadically. Few bureaucracies are staffed. The transport system has virtually collapsed, and electricity in this energy-rich nation comes and goes in many neighborhoods.

People watch the Kabila-Mobutu power struggle unfold as if it were a distant soap opera. "We talk about changing the head of state, but we have no state," said Francesca Bomboko, the political analyst.

Adding to this mix is the bombardment of the capital with rumors and speculation that are part of each side's campaign to win over the populace.

Mr. Kabila's claim is that his forces will march on Kinshasa in just a few weeks to complete Zaire's liberation. He finds fertile ground for his cause among the droves of Kinshasans who want Marshal Mobutu gone. Surveys show that Mr. Kabila is extremely popular here.

But they also reveal that Mr. Kabila is not a majority's electoral choice. That distinction is held by longtime opposition leader, Etienne Tshisekedi, who recently was nominated for prime minister only to be ousted and placed under house arrest one week later. He has been temporarily sidelined by the Mobutu-Kabila fight, but his supporters have proved themselves a force to be reckoned with by either side.

Marshal Mobutu's camp claims that Mr. Kabila is not democratic and will attempt to impose his will on Zaire rather than allow it to hold elections. It is an ironic claim coming from Marshal Mobutu, who is widely believed to have been a primary force behind the stalling of Zaire's seven-year transition to democracy.

Although Mr. Kabila has said for several months that Zaire should hold elections, he has also said that his group would dominate any pre-election transitional arrangements. Paul Kabongo, Mr. Kabila's chief of security, said last month that the Zairian people were too politically uneducated to make an informed electoral choice.

U.S. to Evacuate Its Dependents

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has ordered all dependents of U.S. Embassy personnel to leave Zaire because of the "uncertain political and security situation and the potential for unrest throughout the country."

In a statement, the department also urged U.S. private citizens in Zaire to leave quickly as well.

A State Department spokeswoman, Stephanie Eicher, said that the American dependents would be flown out of Kinshasa on commercial airliners Monday and that private citizens would be expected to arrange their own transportation.

"We hope this will reduce the embassy presence in Kinshasa," Ms. Eicher said, noting that the order followed an earlier advisory by the department that warned U.S. citizens against travel in Zaire, where rebels now control the eastern part of the country and sporadic unrest has spread to Kinshasa, the capital.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Unions Vow to Continue Strike at French Airlines

PARIS (AFP) — Unions representing workers for TAT and Air Liberte, the French-based British Airways subsidiaries, said Sunday their 12-day strike would continue and accused management of extending the conflict.

"The strike will go for four weeks if it has to," said the joint union spokesman, Jean Immediato.

Negotiations between unions and the airlines over wages and working conditions in the planned merger of the companies began Saturday night and will resume Monday. Airline officialssaid 65 percent of domestic flights over the weekend had taken off but warned that some flights could be canceled next week.

Image Change in Greece

ATHENS (AP) — As Greece's status as a tourist destination comes under pressure, the government is striving for a change of attitude — or at least a friendlier facade.

A publicity campaign on the eve of the main tourist season shows Greeks grinning from billboards. The message is that a smile is "good for your health and our economy."

Many indicators suggest the number of foreign visitors to Greece is declining. European Union fiscal rules have ended Greece's days as a bargain for foreigners and there are complaints about price gouging and strikes that have stranded travelers.

Americans on the Move

NEW YORK (Reuters) — A booming U.S. economy and strong consumer confidence have helped fuel an explosion of wanderlust among Americans, according to tourism industry officials.

They predict record numbers of Americans will visit Europe and Japan this year. About 9.5 million Americans are expected to visit Europe in 1997, up from an estimated 9 million last year. About 646,000 Americans are expected to visit Japan this year, an increase of 10 percent from 1996.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Brazil, Jordan, Kuwait, Puerto Rico, Saudi Arabia, Turkey.

TUESDAY: Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka.

WEDNESDAY: Belarus, Turkey.

THURSDAY: Armenia, Iceland, Niger.

FRIDAY: Australia, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Macau, New Zealand, Portugal, Swaziland.

SATURDAY: Afghanistan, Tanzania.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.

WEATHER

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	21/70	13/55 pc	19/66	12/53 sh
Amsterdam	10/50	1/34 pc	9/48	1/34 pc
Ankara	18/64	8/46 pc	23/73	11/52 c
Athens	21/70	17/62 pc	28/79	15/59 pc
Barcelona	13/55	6/43 pc	15/59	7/44 s
Belgrade	12/53	6/43 r	6/43	-4/25 sn
Berlin	9/48	2/35 pc	10/50	-3/27 pc
Brussels	11/52	2/35 s	11/52	1/34 pc
Budapest	9/48	-1/31 pc	14/57	1/34 s
Copenhagen	4/39	-1/31 sn	8/43	-5/23 pc
Costa Del Sol	21/70	12/53 c	19/66	11/52 sh
Dublin	11/52	3/37 sh	10/50	4/39 c
Edinburgh	10/50	0/32 pc	7/44	1/34 c
Florence	13/55	1/34 pc	15/59	2/35 s
Frankfurt	8/46	0/32 pc	9/48	-3/27 pc
Geneva	12/53	-2/29 s	13/55	1/34 s
Helsinki	3/37	-2/29 pc	4/39	-5/23 sn
Istanbul	17/62	13/55 c	22/71	12/53 c
Kiev	3/37	0/32 sn	10/50	3/37 c
Las Palmas	20/68	15/59 pc	21/70	17/62 s
Lisbon	19/66	14/57 c	18/64	12/53 sh
London	12/53	4/39 pc	11/52	3/37 c
Madrid	17/62	3/37 pc	19/66	6/43 pc
Malaga	12/53	6/46 pc	14/57	8/46 s
Milan	14/57	0/32 s	16/61	2/35 s
Moscow	5/41	-1/31 c	8/46	-1/31 c
Munich	8/43	-4/25 pc	8/46	-3/27 c
Nice	13/55	5/41 s	15/59	7/44 s
Oslo	8/46	-3/27 r	6/43	-6/22 c
Paris	11/52	1/34 s	12/53	2/35 pc
Prague	8/46	-2/29 s	10/50	-3/27 pc
Reykjavik	2/35	-2/29 pc	4/39	0/32 sn
Riga	4/39	-3/27 pc	7/44	-3/27 sn
Rome	12/53	8/46 r	14/57	3/37 pc
St. Petersburg	1/34	-3/27 c	5/41	-1/31 c
Stockholm	3/37	1/34 sn	4/39	-7/20 c
Strasbourg	10/50	0/32 s	13/55	1/34 s
Tallinn	3/37	-2/29 pc	3/37	-4/25 sn
Tbilisi	20/68	9/48 c	24/75	13/55 pc
Venice	9/48	0/32 pc	12/53	2/35 s
Vienna	8/46	-1/31 s	12/53	0/32 s
Warsaw	7/44	-3/27 s	9/48	-2/29 pc
Zurich	8/46	-2/29 s	11/52	0/32 pc

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	30/86	17/62 s	28/82	18/61 pc
Beirut	27/80	17/62 s	28/82	21/70 s
Cairo	34/93	17/62 s	41/105	23/73 s
Damascus	30/86	11/52 s	30/86	15/59 s
Jerusalem	28/82	12/53 s	31/88	17/62 s
Luxor	42/107	17/62 s	44/111	18/66 s
Riyadh	28/82	18/64 pc	33/91	18/64 s

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



Jetstream — Unseasonably Cold — Unseasonably Mild — Heavy Rain — Heavy Snow

North America Rain from Texas to the Carolinas Tuesday, then spreading to the Carolinas Wednesday. Sun in the Northeast with near-normal temperatures Tuesday, but rain will spread from the Carolinas Wednesday and Thursday across Philadelphia and New York. Cooler with showers in the Southwest.

Europe Dry and mild across England Tuesday and Wednesday, but showers may move from Scotland into the Low Countries Wednesday and Thursday. Continued chilly across central and northern Europe with rain and snow from Norway to the Baltic countries. Rain may be heavy in the Balkan region.

Asia Rain will continue from near Taiwan and the China coast to northern Sichuan province. Dry and chilly in Beijing Tuesday, but turning milder with showers by Thursday. A cold rain in Tokyo Tuesday; dry and chilly Wednesday, then milder Thursday. Rain will continue over northern Myanmar.

North America

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Anchorage	7/44	-3/27 s	8/46	1/34 pc
Atlanta	24/75	12/53 sh	25/77	13/55 pc
Boston	13/55	6/43 pc	12/53	6/43 c
Chicago	11/52	2/35 pc	16/61	5/43 pc
Dallas	28/82	14/57 pc	24/75	13/55 sh
Denver	17/62	2/35 c	14/57	2/35 pc
Detroit	11/52	3/37 c	15/59	6/43 pc
Honolulu	29/82	22/71 s	31/88	23/73 pc
Houston	30/86	17/62 pc	27/80	16/61 pc
Los Angeles	27/80	13/55 s	28/82	12/53 pc
Miami	29/84	19/66 pc	31/88	22/71 pc
Minneapolis	13/55	-1/31 pc	14/57	6/41 sh
Montreal	8/46	-1/31 sh	9/48	-1/31 pc
Nassau	29/84	22/71 pc	30/86	21/70 pc
New York	17/62	8/46 pc	19/61	8/46 pc
Orlando	28/84	17/62 pc	30/86	17/62 pc
Phoenix	33/91	18/64 s	31/88	17/62 s
San Fran.	21/70	13/55 pc	20/68	9/48 pc
Seattle	15/61	7/44 pc	15/59	6/43 sh
Toronto	7/44	-2/29 sh	11/52	1/34 pc
Vancouver	13/55	6/43 pc	13/55	3/37 r
Washington	17/62	9/48 r	20/68	9/48 pc

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Almaty	27/80	12/53 pc	25/79	13/55 c
Bali	31/88	24/75 r	31/88	23/71 c
Bangkok	32/90	24/75 pc	33/93	24/75 pc
Beijing	23/71	7/44 s	18/64	6/46 s
Bombay	29/84	21/70 pc	29/84	21/70 pc
Calcutta	34/93	21/70 pc	34/93	22/71 pc
Chiang Mai	33/91	22/71 pc	33/91	22/71 pc
Colombo	28/84	23/71 s	28/82	23/73 sh
Hanoi	28/82	22/71 pc	27/80	21/70 pc
Ho Chi Minh	32/89	25/77 r	32/89	24/75 pc
Hong Kong	25/77	21/70 pc	25/77	19/66 pc
Islamabad	34/93	18/64 s	34/93	15/64 s
Jakarta	29/84	23/73 sh	29/84	23/73 r
Karachi	34/93	21/70 s	32/89	19/66 s
K. Lumpur	32/89	23/71 pc	31/88	22/71 pc
K. Kinabalu	30/86	21/70 pc	30/86	21/70 pc
Manila	32/89	22/71 pc	32/89	21/70 pc
New Delhi	39/102	20/68 s	39/102	20/68 pc
Phnom Penh	31/88	22/71 r	33/91	23/73 pc
Phuket	32/89	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
Rangoon	32/89	23/73 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Seoul	19/66	2/35 pc	19/61	2/35 s
Shanghai	18/64	9/48 r	13/55	8/46 s
Singapore	31/88	22/71 pc	31/88	21/70 pc
Tbilisi	27/80	20/68 c	24/75	17/62 sh
Tokyo	17/62	11/52 s	19/66	13/55 r
Vientiane	27/80	21/70 pc	29/79	20/68 pc

Africa

Algiers	17/62	9/48 r	15/59	4/39 pc
Cape Town	21/70	10/50 s	19/66	9/48 r
Casablanca	16/61	11/52 r	15/61	9/48 sh
Harare	28/84	13/55 pc	29/84	13/55 pc
Lagos	30/86	23/73 r	29/84	23/73 r
Nairobi	27/80	14/57 c	27/80	15/59 sh
Tunis	23/73	14/57 c	18/64	6/43 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	21/70	13/55 pc	23/73	12/53 pc
Caracas	28/82	23/73 pc	28/84	23/73 pc
Lima	23/73	18/64 pc	23/73	19/66 c
Mexico City	25/77	9/48 pc	25/77	11/52 s
Rio de Janeiro	31/88	21/70 pc	29/84	21/70 c
Santiago	20/68	8/46 c	21/70	8/46 pc

Oceania

Auckland	14/57	8/46 pc	15/59	9/48 s
Sydney	22/71	15/61 pc	24/75	14/57 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hce, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1997

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THE AMERICAS

New Navy Ship Recalls the Terrible Tale of the Fighting Sullivans

By Robert D. McFadden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On Nov. 13, 1942, the American light cruiser Juneau, limping away from one of the fiercest naval battles of World War II, was hit by a Japanese torpedo off Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands and went down with most of its crew of 700. But about 100 men, most of them badly wounded, some missing limbs, helped one another into three life rafts, hoping for rescue by other ships in the convoy.

The convoy commander, however, believing that survivors were unlikely and that other ships were imperiled by Japanese submarines, ordered an evacuation. For a week the seamen drifted and died: victims of exposure, thirst, delirium and savage shark attacks. Some reached a small island, but when help finally came, there were only 10 men alive.

It was one of the great naval tragedies of the Pacific Theater, and the decision not to return for survivors became one of the most debated of the war, spawning numerous articles, citations in naval histories and a 1994 book by Dan Kurzman, "Left to Die: The Tragedy of the USS Juneau."

Among the victims were five Sullivan brothers — George, Francis, Joseph, Madison and Albert — from Iowa who enlisted together after Pearl Harbor and won permission to serve on the same ship, despite a U.S. Navy policy against assigning brothers together. Four died in the sinking and the fifth was killed by sharks.

On Saturday, in a moving tribute to the brothers and other seamen of the Juneau, a new Navy destroyer was commissioned "The Sullivans" at a naval station on Staten Island, and two of the 10 men who survived the sinking of the Juneau were on hand to remember their comrades and recall their ordeal.

"My emotions are overflowing," said the 78-year-old retired Lieutenant Commander Lester Zook, of Eugene, Oregon, who was a 23-year-old seaman when the Juneau sank. "It's a tremendous feeling being here today. It revives some unpleasant memories, but also some pleasant ones."

Joining the crowd of 6,700 on Stapleton Pier were Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York; Commander Gerard Roncolato, the skipper of The Sullivans, which is to be based in Mayport, Florida, near Jacksonville; and Kelly Ann Sullivan Loughren, a granddaughter of Albert Sullivan, the youngest of the brothers, who were the focus of the 1944 film "The Fighting Sullivans."

"It is a fitting circumstance that the destroyer, The Sullivans, is being commissioned here in New York Harbor," Mr. Moynihan said, "for it is here that those five brothers from Waterloo, Iowa, went aboard the cruiser Juneau as it was commissioned at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and sent on its long and fateful voyage."

The light cruiser that bore the name of Alaska's capital city was launched in 1941. After operating in the North Atlantic and Caribbean, it joined the Pacific fleet in August 1942 and was assigned over the next few months to task forces operating with the aircraft carriers Wasp, Hornet and Enterprise.

After its guns brought down dozens of Japanese aircraft and helped sink several ships, Juneau took up a station on Nov. 12, 1942, as part of a protective screen around troop transports and cargo vessels unloading at the American landing beaches on Guadalcanal. It helped repulse 30 enemy torpedo bombers and was credited with six kills.

The next day a Japanese force of 20 ships attacked the Americans. Juneau helped sink a destroyer, but as the two forces slugged it out at close range, it was struck on the port side by a torpedo. Juneau was forced to withdraw.

Shortly after 11 A.M., a Japanese submarine, I-26, fired three torpedoes at the Juneau. The cruiser avoided two of them but was struck by the third on the port side amidships. It broke in two, witnesses said, and went down in 20 seconds. But as many as 100 members of its crew were hurled into the water and managed to inflate three life rafts.

Walter Sullivan, the former science writer for The New York Times, who was not related to the Sullivan brothers, was the communications officer on the destroyer Fletcher nearby.

He wrote of the affair: "When the smoke lifted from the sea, there was nothing to be seen where the Juneau had been except an oil slick. We wanted to go back and look for survivors, but the task force commander decided that, with submarines in the area hoping for a chance to torpedo others, we should all press onward."

Over the next seven days, Mr. Zook recalled, the survivors drifted in their rafts and died, many of them from wounds suffered in the sinking, others from shark attacks.

He remembered that George Sullivan, the oldest of the brothers, had swum from raft to raft in search of his kinsmen, and was killed by a shark.

Eventually five seamen in one raft reached a small island and were picked up by an amphibious plane. Five others were rescued from another raft.

FDR Monument Awakens New Dealers' Memories

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Mary Bain, the last of the original New Dealers still in government, sparkled with amusement at the very idea of her president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, ever resorting to the focus-group testing devices of modern politicians before approaching the nation with a fresh idea.

"No, heavens no," she gently laughed. "No: *he* led us. We didn't lead *him*."

With that, the 85-year-old chief of staff for Representative Sidney Yates, Democrat of Illinois, rested her case for why the Roosevelt administration might merit some of the attention it is about to get with the opening May 2 of the seven-acre (2.8-hectare) FDR Memorial here. The $52 million monument will put the 32d president in the rarefied company of Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson.

"I don't need the memorial because he'll always be with me," said Ms. Bain, who ran the U.S. Employment Service in Rooseveltian hard times. She can recount the freshest memories of that president's commanding glance and of his endless demands for excellence. "But," she said, "the country needs the memorial."

The splendid pastoral memorial bordering the Tidal Basin will invite visitors' ruminations as they wander among four outdoor tableaux summoning the time of the four Roosevelt elections, from Depression breadline to wartime rubble.

Ms. Bain and the few other remaining New Deal pioneers who will attend the dedication ceremony already are in that rumination mode, savoring their president's memory and inevitably trying to imagine him in the present moment, in the current political wickets of Washington. For them, liberalism, good times and real Democrats are being memorialized as much as Roosevelt.

"Mr. Roosevelt would take no guff from these political people," Ms. Bain said in her Capitol office about a president considered a master politician and bold incumbent who did not shrink from controversy. "He would not have had a Dick Morris around him."

A memorial of sorts, as stunning to Ms. Bain and the other New Dealers as any of the new bas-reliefs and waterfall turnings on the Tidal Basin, was the dismantling by one of Roosevelt's Democratic successors, President Bill Clinton, of one of FDR's pillars of liberalism, the welfare subsidy program for the nation's poorest children.

"I think he caved in on it," said Robert Hopkins, a retired movie executive who is the 75-year-old son of Harry Hopkins, the Roosevelt factotum through the Depression and war.

"If Roosevelt had a program that didn't work, he killed it and tried something new," he said, making a distinction between Mr. Clinton's careful centrist compromise on the welfare issue and Roosevelt's heady willingness to try something risky, time after time, in the search for solutions that worked.

"Not only to be daring," recalled David Ginsburg, an 85-year-old lawyer who was a Roosevelt speech writer. "But to accept the responsibility to dare." By Mr. Ginsburg's recollection, the Roosevelt powers of personal communication were harnessed not to cautious centrism but to determined pedagoguery as Roosevelt worked to shift people behind him on complex issues.

"I see Clinton as possibly the most intelligent and sensitive president we've had since Roosevelt, but I don't think he has assumed the responsibilities that go with the presidency," Mr. Ginsburg said with some regret.

As hard as they can be on Mr. Clinton for jettisoning liberalism and blurring party traditions, the surviving New Dealers are the best witnesses to an important piece of history: Roosevelt first campaigned as a conservative, seeking a balanced budget, but once in office became a liberal by dint of trial-and-error exigencies and national crises.

"What seems to be happening now is the contrary," said Mr. Yates, 87, who was first elected in 1948 as a war veteran steeped in Roosevelt liberalism. "Bill Clinton started as a liberal and moved the other way. I don't know where he's really going."

In fairness, Mr. Hopkins notes Mr. Clinton does not have the grand, if harrowing, challenges of the Roosevelt era to dramatically rise to.

"No war, the economy's fine, and so it's harder for him to define the issues," he said. "But the problem is he gets caught up in a lot of less important things."

The Roosevelt veterans have survived into a political age that has exchanged the techniques of back-room arm-twisting for those of spin-control image-concocting. They celebrate that, except for the news media's compliance in not showing him wheelchair-bound, the surviving images of their man are from uncontrived opportunities.

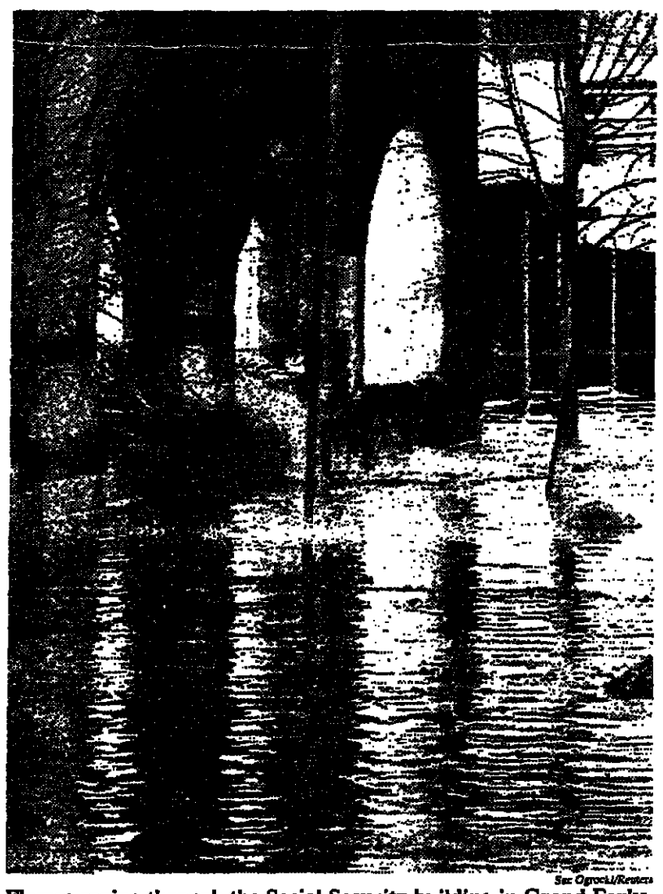
"There was gaiety, laughter, fun, and it wasn't assumed," Mr. Ginsburg said. "Nowadays, the White House would be debating whether to show the president with his cigarette holder," he said, referring to the jaunty photograph of Roosevelt that survives as definitively as any memorial.

Away From Politics

• **Scientists have discovered the mechanism by which HIV, the AIDS virus, penetrates the membrane of the cells it infects. Knowledge of the mechanism, a sort of spring-loaded harpoon that pierces the cell's surface, should provide drug designers many ideas for jamming it. A team at Whitehead Institute in Cambridge, Massachusetts, reported the advance in the journal Cell, beating a Harvard University team into print.** *(NYT)*

• **Museum officials are at a loss to explain why after years of planning and the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars to bring a collection of Russian jewels and other treasures of the czars on a U.S. tour, Russian officials have called it off, saying they want the treasures removed from a vault at Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, where they had been displayed, and returned to Moscow. "It just doesn't make sense," said Peter Marzio, director of Houston's Museum of Fine Arts, which was to show the exhibit starting May 7. Russian officials said the collection was wanted for display during Moscow's 850th anniversary.** *(AP)*

• **Teenage smoking rates are still lower than in the 1970s, but the percentage of 12th-graders who smoked daily last year rose to 22 percent, a rise of 20 percent since 1991, according to an annual survey by the University of Michigan. The rate among 10th-graders was 18.3 percent, up 45 percent, while for eighth-graders it was 10.4 percent, up 44 percent.** *(NYT)*



Sue Ogrocki/Reuters

Flames raging through the Social Security building in Grand Forks, North Dakota, as floodwaters from the Red River filled the streets.

Fire Follows Big Flood in North Dakota

The Associated Press

GRAND FORKS, North Dakota — A block of central Grand Forks burned Sunday as firefighters struggled to battle the blaze on streets swamped by floodwaters from the Red River.

Earlier, most of the city's 50,000 residents fled as the water rushed over sandbag and clay dikes, flooding at least 60 percent of Grand Forks.

The police and National Guard troops tried to get holdouts to leave, threatening arrest for those who refused. In neighboring East Grand Forks, Minnesota, officials also urged residents to leave.

The fire started Saturday afternoon in a three-story building and quickly spread to other structures in the city center while firefighters were hampered by streets covered by 4 feet (1.2 meters) of water.

The cause of the fire and the extent of the damage were unknown.

"Our entire town is flooded," Battalion Chief Jerry Anderson said, "and now our town is burning."

Mayor Pat Owens said residents might have to stay out of their homes for two weeks while the city's water plant was repaired.

Across the river, many residents of East Grand Forks left after an 8-foot dike burst, leaving an estimated 3,000 people with no way to get over a bridge to the rest of the city; some were rescued by helicopter.

Bush Gives Modest View Of His Presidency

By Clifford Krauss
New York Times Service

HEMPSTEAD, New York — His honorary doctorate from Hofstra University in hand, former President George Bush ticked off the monumental events that occurred during his single term with more jokes than commentary.

"Unlike Churchill, I have no plans to shape history," Mr. Bush said at the convocation of a weekend conference analyzing his presidency. Keeping to a blue-blood tone of modesty in a speech barely longer than his introductions, he added, "As the historians know, Socrates gave advice and they poisoned him."

The historians joined students and former members of the Bush administration, a total of several hundred, in a standing ovation, but if Mr. Bush hoped that the conference would begin to put a bright historical glow on his four years in the White House he probably left disappointed.

Many of the historians who gathered here concurred with much of the conventional wisdom expressed by the pundits who watched Mr. Bush's popularity steadily plunge in the months after the Gulf War as he appeared unable to lift the country out of the 1991-92 recession.

The general opinion of many of the historians was summed up by John Sloan, a University of Houston professor, who presented a paper that said, "Bush's skill and decisiveness in foreign policy, rather than compensating for his weakness in domestic policy, accentuated his inadequacy and waffling when handling domestic issues."

Several of the historians took Mr. Bush to task for running a negative campaign in 1988 that stressed racially charged comments over issues.

"Bush's handlers virtually nominated Willie Horton as Michael Dukakis's running mate," said Jean-Philippe Faletta, a political scientist at Wayne State University in Detroit. "The method in which George Bush won the White House in 1988 negatively affected his ability to govern, and wage his bid for re-election in 1992."

In one of the sessions, Bush administration officials like James Baker, a former secretary of State, and Brent Scowcroft, a former national security adviser, painted a very different portrait of Mr. Bush as a decent, loyal man who had his hands firmly on the rudder at a time of revolutionary change.

But even as the aides praised his handling of the Panama invasion, the crumbling of the Soviet bloc, and the launching of the humanitarian mission in Somalia, they tended to agree with the historians that Mr. Bush had fallen short in communicating with the public, especially in contrast to his predecessor, Ronald Reagan.

"Was he a man of vision?" asked Mr. Scowcroft, who is writing a book with Mr. Bush. "You bet he had vision, but he did not articulate it."

There were also more than a few touching moments at the conference.

People in wheelchairs gave Mr. Bush a stirring ovation during a discussion devoted to the Americans With Disabilities Act, legislation that Mr. Bush signed that was designed to end job discrimination for the disabled.

Justin Dart Jr., chairman of the National Council on Disability, compared Mr. Bush with Abraham Lincoln and said he would be long remembered by the disabled.

For his part, Mr. Bush credited Republican and Democrats in Congress for enacting the legislation, one of several acts of bipartisanship during his appearance at the conference.

Mr. Bush appeared relaxed, ebullient and tanned, and he was as self-mocking as he was self-effacing. At the convocation, he recalled that Barbara Bush told him after his recent parachute jump, "It's the first you've been in free-fall since 1992."

POLITICAL NOTES

Republicans Break Ranks on Welfare

WASHINGTON — Republicans are beginning to break ranks with congressional leaders on the issue of restoring welfare benefits for legal immigrants.

The welfare law passed last August would bar federal disability and food stamp benefits to immigrants who have not become citizens. But three Republican senators, with five Democratic co-sponsors, introduced legislation last week to continue paying benefits to legal residents who were already receiving them. They called restoration of benefits a matter of fairness to poor, elderly and disabled immigrants who arrived under one set of rules, only to have them changed years later. *(WP)*

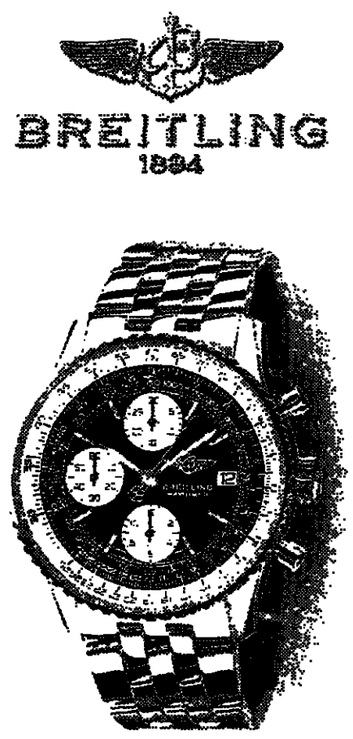
Lapse Found at Immigration Agency

WASHINGTON — A set of sweeping safeguards issued late last year to prevent some immigrants with criminal records from becoming citizens has been largely ignored by the agency that was supposed to carry them out, auditors hired by the government said.

Of the 23 Immigration and Naturalization Service offices the auditors visited recently, only eight were complying to any extent with the new procedures, the accounting firm KPMG Peat Marwick found in its interim review. *(NYT)*

Quote / Unquote

Thomas Daschle, Democrat of South Dakota and Senate minority leader, accusing Republicans of trying to "steal" the Senate seat won last year by Mary Landrieu, Democrat of Louisiana, and suggesting that the Rules and Administration Committee chairman, John Warner, Republican of Virginia, had stepped up an inquiry into the legality of her election to further his ambitions: "I think everyone in this town knows what's going on. John Warner wants to be the next chairman of the Armed Services Committee. John Warner is willing to pay whatever dues necessary to see that that happens." *(WP)*



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ASIA/PACIFIC

Ex-Foreign Minister Is Named to Lead India, Ending Crisis

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Three weeks of political turmoil ended Sunday when President Shankar Dayal Sharma named as the new prime minister Inder K. Gujral, a former foreign minister who has been widely praised for moving to improve India's troubled relations with neighboring countries, including Pakistan.

Mr. Gujral, 77, was a surprise choice after days of maneuvering between the 14-party coalition government and the Congress (I) Party.

On April 11, Congress caused the defeat of the government in Parliament and demanded the ouster of Prime Minister H. D. Deve Gowda as its price for renewing its parliamentary support of the coalition Mr. Deve Gowda has led.

With Congress backing him, Mr. Gujral appears to be assured of the support he would need as prime minister to win a parliamentary confidence vote.

[Mr. Sharma's invitation came after both the United Front and Congress assured him that the new government would be stable, The Associated Press reported. Earlier, the Front gave Mr. Sharma a letter signed by 16 parties that pledged support to the government.

[Mr. Gujral said that he would be sworn in at 10 A.M. Monday, and that the president had asked him to prove his majority in the lower house of Parliament on Tuesday.

[Like his predecessor, Mr. Gujral will probably struggle to retain all the members of the United Front, who range from Communists to free-market advocates. He also needs the Congress Party, which will back the front but has not joined it.

[The Tamil Manila Congress leader, G. K. Moopanar, was apparently angry that he had not been chosen as coalition leader. But he pledged that, like Congress, he would support the front from outside the government.]

Mr. Gujral seemed likely to be seen by many Indians as a more credible prime minister than Mr. Deve Gowda, a 63-year-old veteran of regional politics in the southern state of Karnataka who stunned India by emerging from a general election last May as the country's leader.

Although he promised to shake India out of the lethargy that has overtaken efforts to tackle the country's deep-rooted problems of poverty, illiteracy and disease, his energies were quickly sapped by the political maneuvering needed to keep his fractious coalition government from collapsing.

He was widely criticized by political opponents for what they saw as attempts to keep his government in power by shielding prominent Congress Party politicians from indictment on charges of corruption under the government that was defeated in the 1996 election.

Mr. Deve Gowda denied the accusations, and in any case seemed to have limited influence on the criminal investigations, which have led to indictments against several top Congress Party figures. The indictments led to severe strains between Mr. Deve Gowda and Congress leaders, who announced March 30 that their bloc of 140 members of Parliament would no longer support the Deve Gowda government.

With fewer than 200 votes in the 542-seat lower house, the coalition was badly defeated in the subsequent parliamentary confidence vote. But the Congress leader, Sitaram Kesri, 77, was unable to muster support from other parties in his own bid to form a coalition.

Pre-Election Grievances Test Indonesian System

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — Parliamentary elections will not be held in Indonesia until the end of May, but the governing party has already announced its winning total: 70.02 percent of the vote.

In what will probably be the last election to endorse the long leadership of President Suharto, nothing is being left to chance. An outbreak of religion-based riots over recent months has dramatized an undercurrent of discontent in Indonesia and heightened the determination of the authorities to control every aspect of political life.

Opposition parties have been put under pressure. Lists of candidates have been vetted. Stringent new campaign rules have severely restricted the sites and the content of rallies and speeches.

And after the worst riot in decades in Jakarta last July, a series of arrests, interrogations and trials has sought to neutralize the most outspoken dissidents.

The national temperature has risen in advance of the election as a host of grievances rise to the surface. Though Mr. Suharto, 75, seems determined to stay on for another term, his thorough planning for the campaign has not been matched by plans for the long-term future. No system for an orderly transition of power has been put in place.

And while he has engineered a sharp rise in living standards in Indonesia — with 200 million people, the world's fourth-most-populous country — he has not allowed a comparable evolution of the nation's institutions to accommodate the demands of an increasingly aware electorate.

Many analysts say the recent riots reflect the unresponsiveness of the police, the courts and the governing Golkar party to complaints about corruption, unemployment, government abuses and growing disparities in wealth.

"There are outlets for the grievances, but the fact is these outlets cannot be considered as truly representing the increasing awareness of rights," said Dewi Fortuna Anwar, a political scientist.

"Maybe the political system was adequate to deal with the country's problems from the mid-'60s to the mid-'80s," she said. "But development itself has brought new problems. There is a new middle class. People are more educated. With globalization, there is the increasing intrusion of the outside world."

With the coming elections thoroughly choreographed, the government's main worry now is something called "*golput*," which means "white group," as opposed to the red, yellow and green colors that symbolize Indonesia's three officially sanctioned political parties.

Golput is the popular new name for a boycott — virtually the only way left for voters to register their frustration with the government — and Indonesia's leaders are taking it very seriously.

"To choose not to vote is their right, but if they urge others to follow suit, punitive measures await them," Mr. Suharto said.

The authorities have arrested Sri Bintang Pamungkas, a dissident former legislator who had sent out greeting cards calling for an election boycott. He was charged with subversion, a crime that carries the death penalty.

But the idea seems to be catching on. Newspaper headlines report the authorities' vigorous pursuit of underground activists who distribute pro-boycott leaflets. A recent poll suggested that large numbers of young people were prepared to "vote golput."

"Golput is like a fourth contesting party," wrote the newspaper Media Indonesia. Some say the spread of the idea of a boycott is a measure of the country's political restlessness. "People want more openness," an Asian diplomat said. "They want more room. They want the government to be more responsive to their needs."

On May 29, voters are to choose 425 legislators, who will join 75 military representatives and 500 others selected by the government in a People's Consultative Assembly that will elect the next president, in 1998.

The governing party's announcement that it will win 70.02 percent of the vote offered a figure 2 percentage points above its score five years ago.

"It's not a prediction based on nothing," said a party official, Abdullah Alatas Fahmi. "It's a scientific calculation."

Preparations have been under way for months make sure everything goes smoothly.

Last year, when Megawati Sukarnoputri, leader of one of the three sanctioned parties, seemed to be growing too popular and assertive, the government engineered a change in her party's leadership. Although Mrs. Megawati — the daughter of Indonesia's founder, Sukarno — had never said she sought to challenge Mr. Suharto, she developed a fiercely loyal following. Her party is now split and feuding to the point of impotence.

Indeed, most of the boycott sentiment probably comes from angry Megawati supporters who feel they have been disenfranchised, said Hari Tjan, a political scientist with the Center for Strategic and International Studies, an independent research organization.

The party split was the catalyst for the rioting in Jakarta, which took at least five lives. The riot erupted when the military forcibly evicted Mrs. Megawati's supporters from the party headquarters in central Jakarta.

The new election ground rules are the most stringent since Mr. Suharto took power in 1968.

During the 25-day campaign, the large outdoor rallies and motorcades that made a festival of past elections will be banned. Lists of campaign speakers are to be submitted for government approval and texts of radio and television speeches are to be reviewed in advance.

Mr. Suharto explained the tight election controls in a speech in January. "What we have to avoid is an uncontrolled situation, clashes and animosity among ourselves," he said.



Kemal Jufri/Agence France-Presse

TAKE A WHIFF — Visitors in Jakarta flocking Sunday to see a "Giant Suweg," also called a Cadaver Flower because of its foul odor when in bloom. This one reached a record height of 2.17 meters (7.1 feet).

BRIEFLY

Alliance Shaken In Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH — Cambodia's beleaguered co-prime minister, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, on Sunday accused his coalition government rival, Hun Sen, of trying to destabilize his royalist party, the United National Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia, and stage a "real coup d'état."

Mr. Hun Sen, of the Cambodian People's Party, has fueled tension between the partners in the coalition by pledging backing and assistance for dissidents challenging Prince Ranariddh's leadership of the royalists.

He asserted Saturday that 12 royalist Parliament members had split with Prince Ranariddh and would give the Cambodian People's Party and two smaller allies a majority in Parliament for the first time, enabling them to pass legislation in the 120-member house. *(Reuters)*

China Police Quell Violence in Town

BEIJING — Chinese authorities have sent hundreds of paramilitary armed police to restore order in a mountain town in southern Guangdong after a dispute over local elections turned violent, local officials said Sunday.

Officials said recent violent protests in the town, Wuyun, were a result of a string of disputes that had built up over several years, including disagreements over land and the recent failure of local authorities to announce village election results.

Several officials sent in from neighboring areas last week to take over administration of the restive region were beaten up by angry residents, said a government official. *(Reuters)*

Indonesian Plane Crashes, Killing 15

JAKARTA — Indonesian authorities have recovered the flight data and cockpit voice recorders of a plane that crashed on the island of Belitung, killing at least 15 people, the official Antara news agency reported Sunday.

The Merpati Nusantara Airlines' plane crashed Saturday at Belitung, 400 kilometers (250 miles) north of Jakarta.

The 68-seat plane with 48 passengers and five crew on board crashed into a coconut plantation on approach to Belitung's Buluh Tumbang airport after leaving Jakarta. *(Reuters)*

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EUROPE

In a First, a Spanish Polluter Gets a Jail Term

By Marlise Simons
New York Times Service

MADRID — Spain is a country with a poor environmental record. It has stripped its forests, soiled its rivers and bays and paved its coasts. The government is often reprimanded and fined for violations of European environmental rules.

But a Spanish judge has just done something out of the ordinary: He has sent a factory owner to prison for committing crimes against the environment. It is the first such punishment in Spain and decidedly an exceptional step in Europe.

The factory owner, Jose Puignero, who owns textile plants in three towns in northeastern Spain, entered jail last week after his appeal to the country's highest court and pleas for a pardon from many influential people failed.

A Barcelona court found Mr. Puignero's company, Hilados y Tejidos Puignero SA, guilty of illegal dumping of chemical dyes and detergents into a river in the town of Sant Bartomeu del Grau. Because the dumping went on for several decades, the court said, local groundwater and wells and the river Teg were seriously contaminated.

The misdeeds were aggravated, the court said, because the industrialist repeatedly ignored government warnings. It found Mr. Puignero guilty of a "continuous crime against the public health and the environment."

He was sentenced to four years and fined close to $50,000. He had already paid nearly $170,000 to repair environmental damage.

Lawyers said it was not certain if Mr. Puignero, 66, would have to serve the full sentence. He had tried to avoid going to jail by pleading poor health, but a court doctor rejected this. His imprisonment has caused consternation in the small Catalan towns where the manufacturer is considered a notable.

"Many people are alarmed here," said Ramon Vall, mayor of Prats de Llucanes, the site of one of the Puignero plants.

The company, which was founded 40 years ago, employs 2,300 workers, and their labor union has petitioned the government to pardon their employer. In effect, a broad movement is under way to press for Mr. Puignero's release, with petitions coming from several mayors, the local bishop, the Barcelona Chamber of Industrialists and the Employers Association.

One reason for the wide support is that Mr. Puignero is seen as a scapegoat. The region around Barcelona is one of Spain's most industrialized and most polluted areas, where factories have violated air and water standards for many years.

But the region of Catalonia is also Spain's first to modernize and eager to integrate into Europe. The new state magistrate in charge of investigating environmental violations here has been particularly active. The year-old national government is also tightening environmental laws and has created an Environment Ministry.

Anti-Communists Win A Majority in Bulgaria

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

SOFIA — An opposition coalition committed to carrying out free-market reforms won a landslide victory in Bulgaria's early parliamentary elections, providing a rare optimistic note in the Balkans' often somber post-Communist economic and political history, results showed Sunday.

The electoral commission said that the anti-Communist Union of Democratic Forces and its coalition allies had won 52 percent of the votes cast, which would give them 136 or 137 seats in the 240-member Parliament.

With nearly 98 percent of the vote counted, the Socialists had 22 percent of the vote, or 57 seats, and three smaller parties were also set to enter Parliament. Final results are expected Tuesday.

Such a clear majority means President Petar Stoyanov's Union of Democratic Forces could rule without allies who might be tempted to question the stiff terms set by international lending institutions for continuing to bail out the heavily indebted and economically mismanaged nation.

The Socialists were driven from office in February by month-long public demonstrations culminating in a caretaker government. Their projected 57 seats are a sharp decline from the 125 they held in the old Parliament.

Also winning seats in the new Parliament were three small coalitions. One represents the Turkish minority and monarchists. The second, known as Euro-Left, is composed of Socialist dissidents fed up with the party that has run Bulgaria for five of its seven post-Communist years. The third, the Bulgarian Businessmen's Bloc, is a populist protest group.

The results were seen as formal ratification of the daily demonstrations that finally forced the Socialists to accept early elections almost two years before their mandate ended.

Sixty percent of registered voters cast ballots Saturday, down from 75 percent in 1992, indicating that many of them believed they could abstain without endangering a Union of Democratic Forces victory.

The lackluster election campaign also reflected the efficiency of a caretaker government of technocrats named by Mr. Stoyanov, who was elected president last fall and who negotiated the Socialists' exit from power.

Headed by Sofia's popular mayor, Stefan Sofianski, the caretakers rapidly restored confidence in Bulgaria's institutions, considered on the brink of bankruptcy and collapse when they took office.

The interim government concluded a $657 million loan with the International Monetary Fund, setting in motion pledges for a similar amount from the European Union and other lenders. The caretakers also began a crackdown on corruption and organized crime.

Most of the fresh funds were earmarked for paying off $1 billion of Bulgaria's $9.65 billion debt. The loans helped stabilize the economy, which saw inflation reduced to 12.5 percent last month, and alleviated some of the suffering stemming from a slide in the minimum wage and in retirement benefits to well below subsistence levels.

Rivals in U.K. Vote Shun Foreign Affairs

Aversion Could Hobble Britain in Decisions About the EU and U.S.

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The British election campaign has been almost entirely devoid of serious foreign policy debate, even though the new government will immediately face critical decisions about Britain's future relationship with continental Europe — and with the United States.

While it has become commonplace to see domestic issues dominate elections in post-Cold War democracies, diplomats and analysts in London say that the lack of campaign debate and commitments has reduced the chances that Britain can marshal a strong, clear approach to pressing foreign issues after the election.

The British government that emerges from the election, now less than two weeks off, will have trouble claiming a clear mandate and strong credibility as it heads into crucial meetings with its allies — summit meetings of the European Union in June and North Atlantic Treaty Organization in July, these experts say. The first is supposed to chart the next steps in European political integration and set the framework for eastward expansion, and the NATO session will decide which former Soviet satellites will be invited to join the alliance.

Despite the stakes for Britain, the campaign has "seemed like a double conspiracy of silence," according to Jonathan Eyal, director of research at the Royal United Services Institute, an independent think-tank in London.

Conspicuously, the Conservative party and the Labour party have both shunned debate on security issues, including Labour's pledge of a strategic defense review, the future of Britain's nuclear weapons, possible changes in the United Nations Security Council that might dilute Britain's status as one of the five permanent members with veto powers, foreign aid and trade as a lever in human rights.

The imminent transfer of Hong Kong to China, for example, seems bound to pose problems in reconciling Britain's business interests with its human rights commitments. Similarly, Britain's military strength and its ability to play a leading role in Bosnia and other troubled spots will affect how much influence London can exert on NATO expansion or institutional changes in the Union, the topics of the two summit meetings.

Foreign policy questions have usually weighed heavily with a British electorate concerned about their country's international position, including its special ties with Washington. Even in the last British election in 1992, Mr. Major's upset victory has been partly laid to voters' belief that a Conservative government would be effective in keeping the United States engaged in European security amid uncertainties about President Bill Clinton's intentions.

This time, however, each main party has reasons to fear a backlash if it attacks its rival on international issues.

Mr. Major and his campaign team shy from questioning Labour's vague plans on military spending because they do not want to draw attention to the government's record of downsizing Britain's ambitions to match the nation's reduced wealth, according to Mr. Eyal.

His challenger, Tony Blair, does not want to jeopardize his lead in the polls with questions about the Labour party's ability to protect Britain's interests.

"Every day when foreign policy doesn't come up is a day the Labour party won," said a campaign aide, citing Mr. Clinton's successful tactics in

NEWS ANALYSIS

running against the Reagan-Bush record as an example for Mr. Blair, whose party has been out of power for 18 years.

But this campaign tactic has sown doubts among diplomats in London about Mr. Blair's readiness, if elected, to carry out Labour's commitment to reinvigorate British foreign policy.

Germany and France have been waiting for Mr. Blair to set a new approach in European policy, and both Bonn and Paris would be stunned — and angered — if Labour turns out to be unready for initiatives taking Britain more deeply into the EU.

Disappointment would affect Washington, too. The White House has been all-but-openly rooting for Mr. Blair because of his ideological and temperamental affinities with Mr. Clinton. But any honeymoon between London and Washington is liable to be short-lived if Britain stays on the sidelines in Europe.

As a Clinton aide explained, U.S. interest in a special relationship with Britain these days "depends on London keeping a seat at the top table in EU decision-making."

So far, Mr. Blair has offered few specifics on EU questions beyond a plan to end Britain's boycott of the social charter, a shibboleth for Euro-skeptics but actually a largely symbolic statute.

Meanwhile, the issue of a single European currency eluded substantive discussion until it erupted this week when two cabinet ministers — and nearly 200 Conservative candidates — revolted against Mr. Major's attempt to tiptoe around the question by leaving it open.

Mr. Major "finally was forced to admit that the common currency, and Britain's role in a federal Europe, were the central issues in the election," Paul Johnson, a Conservative intellectual, wrote in the newspaper Daily Mail.

But the episode did not flush out any fresh information about the views of Mr. Blair, which are practically identical to Mr. Major's "wait and see" posture.

That sensible-sounding stance appeals to voters, polls show, even though it entails delay in the inevitable debate on the issue. That delay, diplomats said, is liable to leave Britain with scant leverage in coming EU negotiations about Europe's economic future.



Jerry Lampen/Reuters

ROYAL RETURN — Albania's exiled king, Leka, being greeted by well-wishers Sunday during his visit to Burgajet, the birthplace of his father. Leka was two days old when his father, King Zog, fled with his family in 1939 to escape the invading Italian troops.

Ankara Under Pressure To Temper Radical Islam

By Kelly Couturier
Washington Post Service

ANKARA — With Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan and many of his closest aides on a pilgrimage to the Islamic holy city of Mecca, the government's secular wing last week handed the nation's governors a list of instructions aimed at stamping out radical Muslim activity.

Interior Minister Meral Aksener delivered the instructions to a gathering of 80 provincial governors. They include orders to fire any civil servant involved in subversive religious activities, to close illegally operating schools and hostels run by religious foundations, to shut down unauthorized Koran study groups and to enforce secular dress codes.

The action came as pressure mounted on the government coalition, especially on the secular True Path Party, to implement a broad military-backed plan designed to crack down on Islamic radicalism. The National Security Council, which issued the plan, is expected to review the government's progress in implementing the plan at its monthly meeting, scheduled for Saturday.

A senior military official, General Cevik Bir, recently called Islamic antisecular movements a greater national security threat than the Kurdish separatist insurgency that has preoccupied the government for the last 12 years.

Some political analysts were skeptical that the instructions to the governors would satisfy the security council, which issued its 18-point plan in February.

The council likely will demand further progress in areas not addressed by the interior minister's directives, said a political analyst, Rasit Gurdilek. Among them, he said, are overhauling the national education system in a way that discourages enrollment in religious schools and enacting tighter regulations on private donations, especially from religious organizations, to political parties.

Mr. Erbakan's Welfare Party has pushed an Islamic-oriented agenda, including proposals to relax dress codes to allow women to wear religious head scarves in public buildings. In the process, Welfare has drawn the ire of the armed forces, the nation's sworn guarantor of secularism.

The 10-month-old government, the first in modern Turkey to be led by an Islam-based party, has also caused concern within the armed forces, analysts say, by failing to crack down on a small radical element both within and outside the Welfare Party that seeks to alter Turkey's secular foundations.

Welfare has dragged its feet on implementing the 18-point plan, which calls for constitutional amendments and other changes in law. In particular, the party has resisted enacting a new education project that would phase out religious middle schools and make it harder for religious school graduates to enter universities.

An estimated 500,000 male and female students are enrolled in religious middle and high schools, known as imam-cleric training schools, many of which are funded by private religious foundations based in Turkey. Some also receive funds from Saudi Arabia and other Muslim countries, government officials said. The military-backed plan calls for enrollment in such schools to be scaled back to only those students who plan to become clerics.

Many Welfare supporters and others in the conservative religious community oppose phasing out the religious schools. They argue that the schools are not hotbeds of religious fanaticism, as portrayed by the secular establishment, but rather provide an alternative to the state system, offering children a good education as they learn the principles of Islam.

But many in the secular camp say they fear that students in such schools have become vulnerable to radical Islamic propaganda.

BRIEFLY

Sinn Fein Is Seeking Post-Election Talks

MONAGHAN, Ireland — The IRA's political wing, Sinn Fein, on Sunday challenged the winner of British elections May 1 to lift a ban on its entry to Northern Ireland peace talks and to negotiate a lasting settlement.

Gerry Adams, the Sinn Fein leader, said at a party conference here that Sinn Fein votes in the elections would put pressure on the British government and pro-British Unionist parties to end the ban and talk. He called the elections "a watershed moment in our history that must be seized."

Sinn Fein is contesting 17 of the 18 Northern Ireland constituencies and is confident of winning two to three seats. Britain, Ireland and the United States have banned all contact with Sinn Fein since the Irish Republican Army ended a 17-month cease-fire in its war against British rule in Northern Ireland in February 1996. *(Reuters)*

Chernomyrdin Opens 2-Day Visit to Prague

PRAGUE — Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin of Russia arrived in Prague on Sunday for a visit likely to be dominated by Czech hopes to join an enlarged NATO this year.

The two-day visit is the first by a Russian leader since the Soviet Union dissolved in 1991. Russia is opposed to expansion of NATO. But Mr. Chernomyrdin said that "the Czech people will decide alone" whether they need NATO membership, Itar-Tass reported. *(AFP)*

EU Faces Farm Cuts

BRUSSELS — European Union farm ministers on Monday will attack planned cuts in subsidies to cereal and oilseed farmers meant to fund aid for beef producers hit by the "mad cow" crisis, diplomats said.

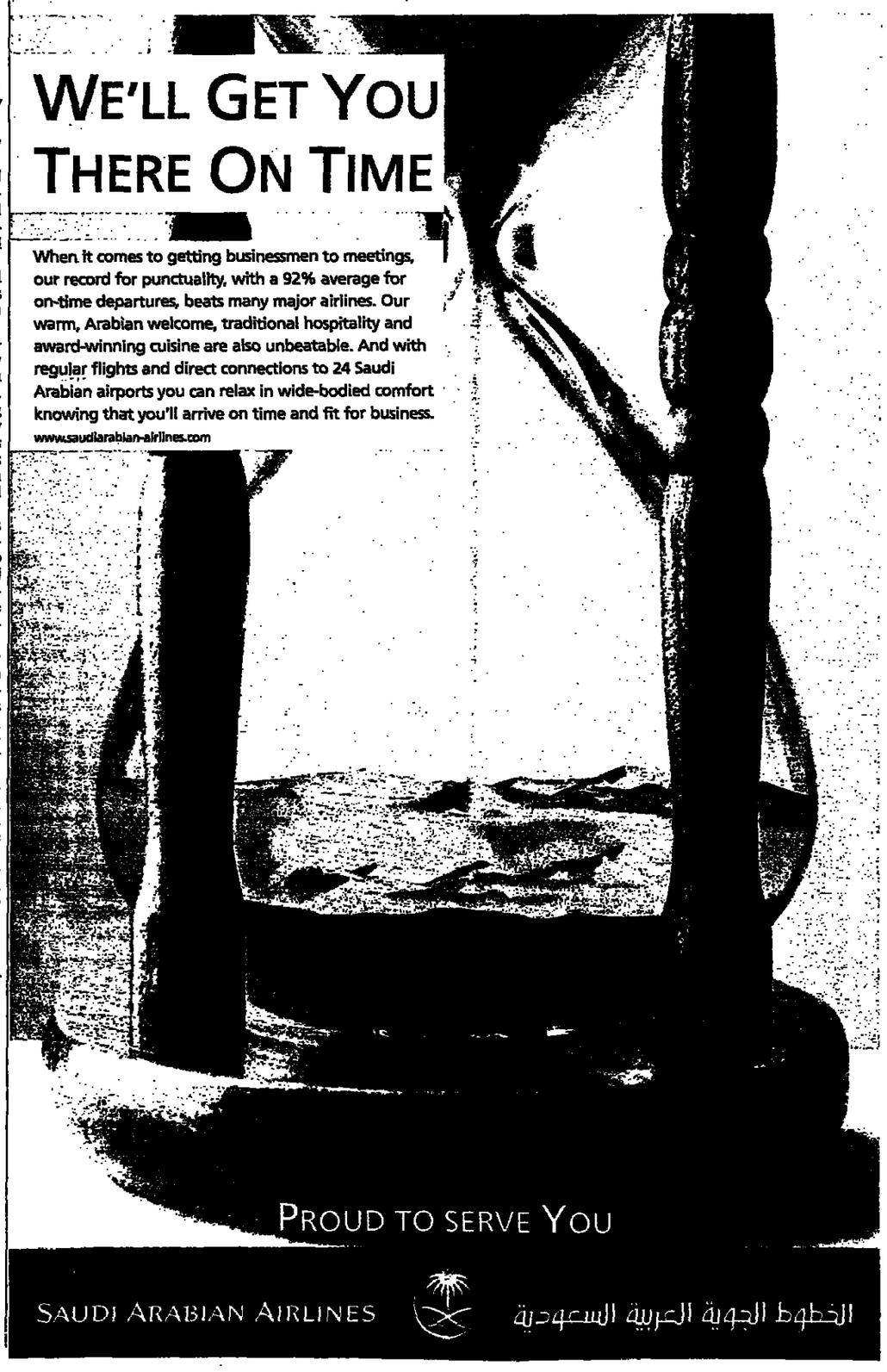
Ministers are expected to press for sweeteners for their farmers, which the EU farm commissioner, Franz Fischler, is expected to oppose. *(Reuters)*

The EU This Week:

International Herald Tribune

Significant events:

- EU agriculture ministers meet in Luxembourg on Monday and Tuesday. Key issues will be whether ministers can make progress on the plan to reduce cereal subsidies to free money to support the beef market, and signal any compromise in a dispute with United States over trade in meat and poultry.
- The European Commission is to release its 1997 economic forecast Wednesday, giving the first indication of whether the 15 EU governments are on track to meet the 3 percent deficit criterion for a single currency.



INTERNATIONAL

Colony Police Seek Bridge Saboteurs

Reuters

HONG KONG — Saboteurs damaged Hong Kong's showpiece Tsing-Ma bridge, the world's longest road and rail suspension link, barely a week before Margaret Thatcher, the former British prime minister, was set to declare it open, the police said Sunday.

A police spokesman said cables along the emergency tunnel under the road level of the two-tier bridge had been cut in 32 places and investigators had classified the case as criminal damage.

He said the damage was reported Friday and the police had received no reports of injuries.

Mrs. Thatcher, who signed the 1984 treaty by which Britain agreed to return the colony to China at midnight June 30, was to cut the ribbon next Sunday and declare the bridge to Hong Kong's new airport open. "The Tsing-Ma contractors are now hastening to complete the repairs," a police spokesman said by telephone.



Hong Kong demonstrators showing on Sunday what they fear if Beijing curbs liberties after the handover.

HONG KONG: *First Chinese Troops Arriving in Colony as Vanguard of Garrison*

Continued from Page 1

Ho, a legislator of the relatively pro-China Liberal Party, told reporters.

But the anti-Communist Democratic Party, which received the largest number of votes in the 1995 elections, disagreed. "This entry has little significance or excitement," said the party's security spokesman, James To. "The soldiers will keep a very low profile."

Keith Richburg of The Washington Post reported from Hong Kong:

Hundreds of Hong Kong activists from political parties, social agencies and human rights groups marched through the streets here Sunday in a show of mounting public anger over China's plans to curb civil liberties after Beijing assumes control over the territory July 1.

Protest organizers said they were buoyed by the size of the March — close to 1,000 people by some estimates, in a city widely described as unconcerned about politics — and they promised to continue organizing popular resistance to attempts to stifle the right to demonstrate and to place new restrictions on political parties.

"We have to continue pushing," said Emily Lau, a member of the legislature and leader of Frontier, a pro-democracy pressure group. "Even after they take over, we have to continue to be vigilant."

The British colonial administration, meanwhile, kept up its verbal assault on the proposals, with Governor Chris Patten using a local radio address Sunday to accuse China of trying to tighten control on political life in Hong Kong and planning to manipulate the electoral system to prevent pro-democracy candidates from winning in future elections.

"Chinese officials decided that Hong Kong has too much freedom and that it needs to be curtailed," Mr. Patten said. "Their decision seems to be based on a wish to have a tighter control over life here. They don't — they should but they don't — they don't yet trust Hong Kong."

The proposals, put forth on April 9 by China's incoming chief executive, Tung Chee-hwa, have ignited a storm of local and international protest.

On Friday, senior Tung aides were involved in a melee with protesters as they tried to defend the proposals in the first of a series of planned public meetings.

Furor over the planned changes also helped prompt President Bill Clinton to hold a symbolically important White House meeting with the colony's leading pro-democracy politician, Martin Lee, after which Mr. Clinton urged China's leaders to live up to their pledge to maintain Hong Kong's freedoms.

Also last week, the attorney general, Jeremy Matthews, assailed Mr. Tung's plan to introduce the concept of "national security" as grounds for banning local political groups or prohibiting even peaceful demonstrations.

Mr. Matthews, in a statement, said a conference of human rights experts 15 years ago had determined that "national security" should only be invoked when there was a threat of force against a nation's territory or independence, and could not simply be used to prevent "isolated threats to law and order."

The mounting opposition to the proposals seems to have placed Mr. Tung and his incoming government on the defensive. His office issued a five-page statement on Sunday afternoon "to enhance public understanding of the issues."

The statement said the goal of the proposals was "to strike a balance between civil liberties and social order," and to fill a void created after the National People's Congress in Beijing struck down Hong Kong's more lenient civil liberties law in a ruling last February.

In Sunday's statement, Mr. Tung's office also repeated its controversial assertion that Hong Kong might become a base for unnamed, shadowy foreign forces out to destabilize the Communist mainland after July, and that stricter measures were needed to control them.

"In view of the close geographic, economic and social links between Hong Kong and China, and to protect Hong Kong's own interests, we consider it prudent that we should introduce measures to prevent foreign forces from making use of Hong Kong to conduct political activities targeted at China," the statement said.

An independent legislator, Christine Loh, has described Mr. Tung's allusions to foreign forces subverting China as "alarmist nonsense."

The statement, apparently an attempt to allay public concern and contain the political damage, promised that "national security" would be determined by local, Hong Kong terms defined by courts, and not simply an extension of the more draconian national security laws that exist in China. It also said the proposed new restrictions on political groups were only aimed at parties that run candidates for office, not groups "which merely comment on public policies."

One of the proposals would ban parties from accepting contributions from overseas or "alien" donors, a move seen specifically aimed at curtailing the global fund-raising activities of Mr. Lee and his Democratic Party.

But Mr. Tung this weekend found himself on the defensive again after it was disclosed that, in 1992, he had donated £50,000 ($81,000) to Britain's Conservative Party.

Local activists here said Mr. Tung's donation made his move to restrict foreign donations here an example of "hypocrisy."

HOUSES: *No Bargains in Hong Kong*

Continued from Page 1

seen as the land of unimaginable prices, but Hong Kong has long since overtaken Tokyo, a city where the property bubble burst in 1990. Town houses in a new development in a lush but hardly haut monde locale recently went for $12.3 million each, sans swimming pools.

Perhaps surprisingly, some might say death-defyingly, Hong Kong's galactic housing prices keep expanding like the universe even as the British crown colony prepares to pass into the embrace of the Communist motherland to the north on July 1.

Although concerns have grown over the loss of civil liberties that was announced this month by China's appointed ruler for the territory, an acute housing shortage coupled with a rising tide of money from China have pushed prices for luxury housing skyward.

Housing prices in the United States cannot hold a candle to Hong Kong's. There is not a single American house valued at anywhere near $70 million, real-estate specialists say.

Even Bill Gates's 37,000-square-foot (3,330-square-meter) high-tech abode along Lake Washington near the headquarters of his Microsoft Corp. in Redmond, Washington — which features a 20-car garage, a trampoline room and about 30 wall screens capable of displaying a shifting series of digitized artworks — cost only about $30 million.

"Seventy million dollars!" gasped Stephen Shapiro, who sells high-priced real estate in Beverly Hills, California. "There's never been a house sold at that price in America. The most expensive house that ever sold was Jack Warner's house, which David Geffen bought for $48 million" in 1990.

It isn't just Hong Kong's wealthiest who must endure stratospheric prices. A recent public opinion poll found that two-thirds of Hong Kong residents regard the expense and difficulty of finding adequate housing as the territory's most pressing issue.

Last January, when one of Hong Kong's big property developers announced that it was putting 1,864 apartments in a new development up for sale, 27,132 people signed up for a chance to obtain a coupon allowing them to buy one. After the lottery, the lines of hopeful buyers stretched around the block from the developer's office while frenzied property speculators scuttled back and forth offering wads of cash for places in line. One offered $65,000 to the holder of No. 83, or so went the rumors that swept through the throng.

And the apartments were not, by any normal compass, great deals. There were no stunning views, no wraparound balconies, no jumbles of high-ceilinged rooms along long corridors.

Instead, for $540,000 the buyer would get a tiny apartment generously measured at 796 square feet in a Lego-like tower, one among many in the midst of a huge development near no subway line and very, very far from the bright lights of Hong Kong's central business and shopping districts. Still, it took less than two days to sell every apartment.

Such insignificant amounts do not register on the radar screens of the superrich who live on Victoria Peak. But the swift and sudden sale of Skyhigh and Genesis rattled the china in their cupboards.

"There's really no benchmark at that end of the market," said David Faulkner, a partner at Brooke Hillier Parker, a real-estate consulting firm. "Very few of these houses are ever traded."

Yet even on those very rare occasions when a Victoria Peak house eases onto the market, there are no "for sale" signs

Town houses in a lush but hardly haut monde locale recently went for $12.3 million each, sans swimming pools.

on the front lawn. Rather, a whisper, a rumor, the scent of something in the air wafts down the hill into a select office or two. For Wong Yuk Kwan, it was not just one of these faint whiffs, but two, that spurred him into action.

"There are only 187 houses on Victoria Peak," he explained, "and for those 187 houses, almost every one is occupied by a rich family or several generations of one family. If you can find one, it is very exclusive. Two? It never happens."

Mr. Wong, 49, is indeed a newcomer to high-stakes real estate in Hong Kong. In 1966, when he was 18 and Mao Zedong's Cultural Revolution was beginning to tear China apart, Mr. Wong managed to sneak across the border after a short career feeding pigs and cows while they were being shipped on trains to market.

Then found a job as an apprentice cook in a small hotel. And then, in the way things seem to work in Hong Kong, he used connections to link up with a Chinese company to do a hotel management contract on the mainland.

He quickly showed a flair for making money. Using his life savings of $100,000 for a down payment on a $7.1 million hotel, Mr. Wong got an offer of $8.3 million for the property on the day the deal was closed, he said. After the wheeling-and-dealing was done and the transaction costs were subtracted, he said, he walked away with a profit of $260,000.

By repeating this sort of "flip" several times, Mr. Wong said he had accumulated enough capital to expand his real-estate ventures from hotels into small shopping arcades, and then to office buildings, and now, into luxury housing.





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LANGUAGE

'Toast' Is 'History,' Watch Out for 'Roadkill'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In our use of its recent slang sense, we have come to the end of history.

History, the with-it user of vogue lingo will recall, was a cheery term for "goodbye," as in "I'm *history*"; another sense was "out of it; passé," as in "Nobody hums that tune anymore; it's *history*." A more extreme version of that sense was "finished, washed up, wrung out and cast aside," as in "Forget about her; she's *history*." (The word's demise seemed to be further hastened by Francis Fukuyama's amusing musing about Clio in his provocative book titled "The End of History.")

But *history*, in its sense of "hopelessly old-fashioned; last year's craze" is back in the mists with *twenty-three skidoo*. In our breathless run-up to the millennium, the hot term for outcastedness — expressed in a combination of scorn and revulsion — is *toast*.

"Hey, dude. You're *toast*, man" was a passage in The St. Petersburg Times of Oct. 1, 1987, the earliest citation the Oxford English Dictionary research staff has of this usage. "Actually, the trendiest way of saying someone is finished is to say 'He's *toast*,'" wrote the columnist George Will the following year. "The women in Bush's entourage also are turn-you-to-*toast* toughies."

It means "burned, scorched, wiped out, demolished" (without even the consolation of being remembered, as *history* offered). Makers of a movie about a volcano in California wrote the tag line "The Coast Is *Toast*." When Ted Turner, the magnate who enjoys sailing, almost fell overboard, he told an interviewer in 1992, "I thought I was *toast* — I would have died"; five years later, firing his own son after a merger, the tough-loving father said, "He's *toast*."

Thus has the simile *warm as toast* been thrust aside. The noun's standard meaning — "sliced bread singed by heat," from the Latin *torrere*, "to burn" — is being temporarily overrun by its slang meaning. A less torrid Caribbean sense was described by Roger Abrahams in the July 1962 American Folklore magazine as "the long narrative poem called the *toast*." However, the verb *to toast* continues to mean "to salute with a glass in hand and an encomium on the lips"; a similar sense of the verb can be discerned in the Caribbean meaning "to accompany reggae music by shouting."

If *toast* comes after the end of *history*, what will come after the final scraping of *toast*?

A far more horrific term: *roadkill*.

Representative Peter King, Republican-New York, used the term as he played Casca to Speaker Newt Gingrich's Caesar recently: "As *road kill* on the highway of American politics," he wrote in The Weekly Standard.

But 'roadkill' will not soon be shunted aside by 'pavement pizza.'

"Newt cannot sell the Republican agenda." This followed the metaphor used by Friedman, whose *toast* usage is cited above, referring last December to nations that fail to get their international economics right as "*road kill* on the global highway." Frequent use of *roadkill* with *information superhighway* can be expected, especially in Internet prose.

The original meaning was "an animal killed by a motor vehicle and lying on a roadside." The first OED citation is from 1972, as Richard and Rochelle Wright wrote in the book "Cariboo Mileposts" about magpies: "They . . . usually feed on carrion or *road-kills*."

Now the metaphoric sense means "no longer viable," with a second sense of "easy victim"; Charlie Nobles, a sportswriter for The New York Times, described the Miami Hurricanes college basketball team as "formerly viewed as Big East *road kill*." Drop the hyphen; close up the space and write it as *roadkill*.

Will the vogue meanings of the nouns *toast* and *roadkill* follow the course of all-but-forgotten *history*? We'll know when all is said and done. (*At the end of the day* is *toast*, but *roadkill* will not soon be shunted aside by *pavement pizza*.)

Alarm shown here 18 months ago about the vogue use of *I'm not sure that* to mean "I'm fairly certain that's a lot of hooey" has failed to dampen the delight in this locution shown by practitioners of sly derogation.

"*I'm just not sure whether* Sky is a mass-market service," a media-securities analyst was quoted regarding Rupert Murdoch's planned satellite service that might draw viewers from the cable industry. Note it was not the forthright *I doubt that* or the even more resolutely opinionated "Sky won't fly"; just that certain uncertainty.

The verb *doubt* is obviously out. Not since *when all is said and done* was shoved aside by the Britishism *at the end of the day* has the tried-and-true been so thoroughly ousted by the trendy.

My philosophy: If you can't stop 'em, correct 'em. Should it be *I'm not sure that*, or *whether*, or *if*? The answer rests on whether you want to express uncertainty or disbelief. (I just used *whether* because I am in genuine doubt about which you want to express.) If you're sincere about not being sure about the future of Rupert's Sky venture, use *whether* or *if*. (I like *whether* better because it's less ambiguous than *if*.) But if you're not really uncertain in your own mind, and your purpose is to cast doubt on or spread disbelief about Mr. Murdoch's enterprise, use *that*.

Am I splitting hairs? Sure; that's what mavens do. But on this, I'm backed up by Randolph Quirk, the usagist who sits in the British House of Lords as an independent spokesman on education: "When *I'm not sure* is followed by *that*, the meaning of *I'm not sure* is 'I doubt,' a polite denial. But when *I'm not sure* is followed by *whether* or *if*, the meaning is either 'I wonder' or 'I don't know.' There's a subtle difference."

New York Times Service

BOOKS

LIFE ITSELF: Exploring the Realm of the Living Cell

By Boyce Rensberger. 290 pages. $30. Oxford University Press.

Reviewed by Floyd E. Bloom

SCIENCE writers and scientists have a perverse symbiotic relationship. Without scientists, science writers wouldn't exist, let alone have much to write about. But without science writers of the caliber of The Washington Post's Boyce Rensberger, the meaning of much of what scientists have done would be lost to public understanding. The symbiosis reaches its constructive ideal, however, when writers such as Rensberger catch the zeal of scientific discovery and — burning to explain it fully, shorn of jargon — seek out scientists as tutors to explain the complexities.

The ability to absorb that knowledge, question it and then test their understanding in translations from science-speak back to plain-speak characterizes this lyrical, modest-sized, but factually dense volume on the marvelous progress that has been made in our understanding of the elegant molecular machinery running within our cells.

For Rensberger, the seductiveness of cell biology began with a hands-on summer physiology course at the Marine Biological Laboratories in Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Seeing living cells under microscopes, observing their internal components with special chemicals that increased their optical contrast, and then learning the underlying biochemical operations ignited his interest in a self-education assisted by some of the most distinguished scientists in the field.

One of the admirable features of this book is the very sparse use of metaphors to explain scientific phenomena. Two are used repeatedly and effectively. Chapter 4, "The Living-Room Cell," introduces readers to a plan by which the relative sizes and shapes of cell components can be appreciated in everyday terms. Imagine an average cell enlarged 300,000 times to the size of an average living room. At that scale, the nucleus — the compartment of the cell that contains all the genetic information needed to create maintain and ultimately kill the cell — would be about the size of a Volkswagen Beetle. The living-room cell also puts into perspective the various other little devices that cells need to operate: salt- and sugar-exchange mechanisms to provide energy and mineral balance inside, the means by which cells ingest other nutrients they need, and how cells generate the energy "batteries" they need to run by enzymatic conversion of nutrients, all within special energy-producing components with their own genes, the mitochondria.

A second pedagogical metaphor used repeatedly to the reader's advantage is the concept that the body of an organism should be viewed as a "republic of cells" in which "a huge colony of extraordinarily selfless citizens" (the cells) have each forsaken an independent existence to create the self-sustaining individual. This same idea then helps the understanding of what happens when individual cells "revolt" and undergo changes to "pursue renegade causes," escaping from the environments where they were born and worked and establishing colonies in new locations, eventually devoting more and more of their time to replication, becoming cancer.

This book will be extremely useful for scientists who need good examples of how to describe their complicated work simply enough for the interested public to understand.

Floyd E. Bloom, editor in chief of Science, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IS bridge legal? There was some doubt about it in San Francisco recently when seven police officers burst into the San Francisco Bridge Club shouting: "Don't anybody move! This is a raid!" They interrupted three tables of Chicago, two playing for a penny a point stake and one for a nickel.

One woman thought it was a hold up, but started laughing when she heart "Police!" Fourteen players were cited for being on premises where gambling was taking place, and the club's owner, August Hunte, was also cited for using gambling equipment.

This reportedly happened because a disgruntled player, who complained that other players were using his parking space, wrote to the mayor's office to report gambling. His letter was given to the police.

Dennis Kuby is an occasional player at the San Francisco club who was suprised to be told that he had been breaking the law. He reports that the case was dropped by the District Attorney.

On the diagramed deal played at the San Francisco Club, North was certainly gambling, in the nonpecuniary sense, with his second-round raise of three clubs to four clubs. If he had rebid his spades, Kuby as South would have bid four hearts, reaching an easy contract.

The four-club bid, in principle showing four-card support, provoked Blackwood, leading to a shaky six-club contract. After a diamond lead and a trump return, South was able to establish hearts with one ruff, draw trumps and make his slam, worth $13.70 at a penny a point. All the cards were lying favorably.

NORTH
♠ A 8 7 6 5 4
♡ 2
◇ 8 5 3
♣ Q 10 9

WEST
♠ Q 3 2
♡ Q 8 4
◇ 10 9 8 4
♣ 7 6 4

EAST
♠ K J 10
♡ 9 7 3
◇ A Q J 2
♣ 8 5 2

SOUTH (D)
♠ 9
♡ A K J 10 6 5
◇ K 7
♣ A K J 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

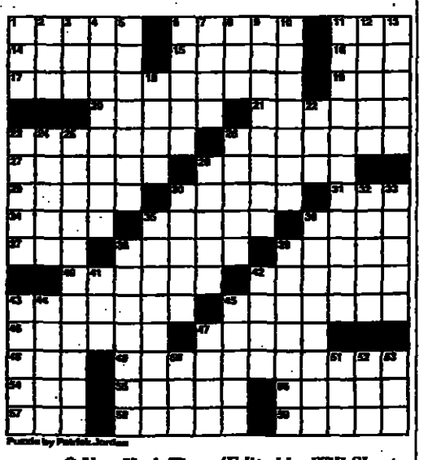
South	West	North	East
1 ♡	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5 ◇	Pass
6 ♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond ten.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Greta who never actually said "I want to be alone"
8 Howled like a hound
11 This instant
14 Extraterrestrial
15 Popeye's sweetie
16 Gardner of Tinseltown
17 Restaurant gadabout
19 Blend
20 Pesky insects
21 Christians' — Creed
23 Surfait
26 Made fractions
27 Fold, as paper
28 One-dimensional
29 Forebodings
30 Zippy flavors
31 Uneaten morsel
34 Cheney Jr. and Sr.
36 Hats' stats
36 Fencing blade
37 Dehydrated
38 Star-to-be
39 Montreal baseballers
40 Held responsible (for)
42 "Accept the situation!"
43 *Bing Crosby or Rudy Vallee, e.g.*
45 Penny-pinching
46 Coarse-toothed tool
47 Stun gun
48 Egyptian snake
49 Dazzling performer
54 Victory sign
55 Cassettes
56 Speak
57 Be mistaken
58 Bewildered
59 Former Russian sovereigns
13 Like shiny floors
18 Despise
22 Spy org.
23 Chide, as a child
24 Knight's protection
25 Adolescent rock fan
28 Mel's on "Alice," for one
28 Lolled

DOWN
1 Gangster's gun
2 Chicken — king
3 Barbecued treat
4 Antwerp residents
5 Unity
6 Pirates' plunder
7 *Zurich's peaks*
8 Sharp bark
9 Periods just past sunset
10 *Inters*
11 Egotistical conversationalist
12 Sheeplike
49 *Desire deeply*
44 Part of a stairway
45 Term of address in "Roots"
47 Overly precious, to a Briton
52 Always, in verse
53 Southern Pacific and others: Abbr.



Puzzle by Patrick Jordan

Solution to Puzzle of April 18

C	L	E	A	N		I	C	A	R	E		R	A	P
H	A	N	N	A		N	O	M	A	D		E	S	O
A	L	O	O	P		A	M	E	T	H	Y	S	T	S
W	A	L	L	P	A	P	E	R	S		E	I	R	E
		D	E	L	P	H	I		I	N	D	I	A	
S	P	A		R	E	L	O	C	K	S		E	N	S
H	E	R	D	S		E	M	A	I	L	I	N	G	
A	C	M	E		U	P	E	N	D		A	C	E	D
	C	A	M	P	S	I	T	E		A	M	E	N	D
B	A	G		T	H	E	O	M	E	N		S	T	E
A	D	E	L	A		O	R	B	I	T	S			
R	I	D	E		G	R	O	A	N	I	N	G	A	T
E	L	D	O	R	A	D	O	S		T	O	O	T	H
S	L	O		A	M	E	S	S		A	R	E	T	E
T	O	N		M	A	R	T	Y		X	E	R	O	X

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INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFLY

Saddam's Son Has Surgery To Remove Bullet Near Spine

BAGHDAD — Saddam Hussein's eldest son underwent surgery Sunday to remove at least one bullet lodged near his spine after an assassination attempt in December, government officials said.

The officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said a French and German medical team operated on the 33-year-old Odai Hussein earlier in the day. They said his condition appeared to be stable, but declined to give further details. Mr. Hussein was to appear on Iraqi television Sunday night, they said.

Mr. Hussein, who had been widely believed to be Mr. Saddam's heir apparent, was shot about 10 times while waiting alone in a car in an upscale Baghdad suburb on Dec. 12.

Iraqi dissidents have said at least one bullet was lodged near Mr. Hussein's spine and that French and Iraqi doctors had hesitated to operate, fearing surgery might leave him paralyzed. But Mr. Hussein had asked the doctors to operate anyway, they said. *(AP)*

Skirmish at Azerbaijani Border

MOSCOW — Soldiers traded fire across the border between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the weekend, killing or wounding about 50 people, Azerbaijani military personnel told the Interfax news agency Sunday.

On Saturday, the Itar-Tass press agency quoted the Azerbaijani Defense Ministry as saying that Armenians used artillery in the Kazak region of western Azerbaijan early Saturday. It said that several people were killed or wounded, but did not specify how many.

The Armenian Defense Ministry said that Azerbaijani soldiers fired into Armenian territory in the Taush region in eastern Armenia, wounding three. Armenian armed forces then retaliated, it said.

The two countries are in a dispute over Azerbaijan's enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, which is populated mostly by Armenians. *(AFP)*

Winnie Mandela Selling Soil

JOHANNESBURG — Winnie Mandela is selling bottles of soil from the house in Soweto she shared in the 1950s with her former husband, President Nelson Mandela, the Johannesburg Sunday Times said.

Bottles cost 50 rand ($11) and come with a certificate of authenticity signed by Winnie Mandela and a history of the house, in the Orlando section of Soweto, Johannesburg's sprawling satellite black township.

Mrs. Mandela, whom the president divorced last year, saying she had had an affair with a young lawyer, appears to be cashing in on tourism to the tiny house she shared with her former husband when he was a young activist.

The report said around 100 people a day visited the four-room house, which is in the same neighborhood as the homes of former Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the veteran anti-apartheid campaigner, Walter Sisulu. *(AFP)*

Fujimori Names Interior Chief

LIMA — President Alberto Fujimori of Peru has named General Cesar Saucedo as interior minister after the resignation of Juan Briones, who acknowledged that security lapses allowed rebels to storm the Japanese ambassador's home in Lima and hold 72 hostages since December.

Mr. Briones and the police chief, Ketin Vidal, who also resigned Saturday, were facing mounting criticism over the failure by security services to prevent the assault by Tupac Amaru Movement guerrillas on Dec 17.

"We recognize that there were security lapses in the takeover of the Japanese residence," Mr. Briones said.

General Saucedo previously served as commander of the second military district, which includes Lima. *(Reuters)*



Agence France-Presse

NARCOTICS ARREST — The capture of Colombia's most wanted drug trafficker, Justo Pastor Perafan, here with his former wife, Lina Adriana Ruiz, was reported by Venezuelan police, who said they tracked him down near the Colombia border.

U.S. and Ecuador Warplanes Spar

QUITO, Ecuador — U.S. officials have asserted that Ecuadoran Air Force fighters intercepted an American Navy plane and fired a warning shot, an incident that Ecuador said was a case of mistaken identity.

The U.S. Embassy said Friday that a U.S. Navy P-3 Orion was intercepted by two Mirage fighter-bombers last Tuesday about 38 miles (60 kilometers) off the coast of Ecuador. One of the Ecuadoran planes fired a warning shot parallel to the flying direction of the U.S. aircraft, the embassy said. No one was hurt and the aircraft was not damaged, the embassy said.

Defense Minister Ramiro Ricaurte implied Saturday that no warning shot had been fired. He said the Ecuadoran pilots followed standard procedure in intercepting what they saw as an unidentified aircraft and that both countries were taking steps to ensure the incident was not repeated.

He said that after the U.S. aircraft was identified, the two Ecuadoran planes returned to their base and the U.S. plane "continued its trip toward Panama." *(AP)*

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

A BLOODY LIE!

The modern version of the age-old "blood libel" was uttered on March 11, 1997 in Geneva by the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights:

the Israeli authorities have infected by injection 300 Palestinian children with the HIV virus during the years of the Intifada.

Ambassador Nabil Ramlawi

The above was stated at a session before 500 people, including delegates of 53 states. The Israelis and the United States protested this blatant lie. The European Community has done nothing. Neither the United Nations nor any of its Member States has denounced on the record this deplorable act, nor have they ensured that the official record be amended appropriately. Furthermore, Mr. Ramlawi has not withdrawn this lie.

The issues at stake are too grave to allow the matter to be swept quietly under the rug.

On the eve of Passover, the Anti-Defamation League calls for the Secretary General of the United Nations, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, the Arab Nations, and the rest of the international community to speak out to correct the record and not let stand a vehicle for promoting anti-Semitism.

David H. Strassler
National Chairman

ADL Anti-Defamation League®

Abraham H. Foxman
National Director

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Fixing the World Bank

There is no one, it seems, including the leadership of the World Bank, who does not think that it urgently needs reform. Some point to the very mixed record of foreign aid. A recent study from the World Bank itself notes that aid to governments that are following sound economic policies can be helpful, but that aid to regimes going in the wrong direction is wasted — and too often the bank and other donors have poured money into the wrong regimes, for years and years.

Moreover, thanks to the globalization of the economy, private investment flows to developing countries are five times larger than World Bank and all other official development assistance. From the fact of this energized private market, there are some asking: Who even needs official help?

The answer to this last question is: lots of countries. The private flows go overwhelmingly to a dozen or so countries, mostly the fast-developing nations of Southeast Asia. Dozens more, in Africa and elsewhere, get almost none and still depend on official aid. Unfortunately, as the World Bank points out in an admirably candid self-portrait, it has not lived up to their needs. Not keeping up with the changing world economy "has resulted, over time, in a severe deterioration — indeed a crisis — in our effectiveness," the bank admits. Fully one-third of its projects end unsatisfactorily.

Now, in what may prove the bank's last chance, it has launched a program of radical "renewal." Given how many reorganizations the bank has been subjected to over the years, it is not surprising that there is skepticism among many. But the bank's president, James D. Wolfensohn, has pointed this reform in the right direction.

He is seeking to move people and resources from Washington out to the front lines. He wants more emphasis on health, education and rural development — the social services essential to economic growth. He has recognized the need to fight corruption and build legal and financial institutions — to help nations develop the conditions, in other words, that will attract those ever growing private investment flows.

Whether this latest reform succeeds will depend in large part on whether the bank proves able to help nations that are pursuing reform — and walk away from corrupt regimes that are not. That success is far from sure. But the United States, the bank's largest contributor, is right to support the effort. A thriving World Bank can promote U.S. interests throughout the world, relieving pressure on the U.S. bilateral aid budget and maximizing the impact of U.S. help.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

High Pay, Low Pay: What's the Rationale?

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — The Wall Street Journal and Business Week have published this month surveys of the compensation received by top executives of 350 of America's biggest corporations. The median compensation of these executives was $2.375 million, about 60 times greater than the median family income of $40,000 in the United States.

Wage and salary inequalities are common in America, even among corporate executives. Sanford Weill of the Travelers Group was paid $94 million in 1996; other corporate chieftains settled for considerably less than a million.

Capitalist theory holds that the "invisible hand" of the marketplace determines these outcomes — supply, demand, competition. Perhaps that is true. But it is obvious that a lot of other social and cultural factors are at work here.

The president of the United States presumably holds the most demanding office in the land. He is paid $200,000 a year. The convicted felon Mike Tyson is a boxer, of whom there are many and whose line of work has no particular significance to the fate or enrichment of humankind. He was paid $75 million last year for less than three hours of mediocre work in the ring.

It is widely believed, with good reason, that a society's future prosperity and well-being depend on the education of its citizens. This is not reflected in the compensation tables. The president of Harvard University was paid $250,000 in 1995, the average college professor about $50,000 and the president of Tuskegee Institute $11,569. The Aerosmith rock music group signed an $84 million recording deal.

Philip Knight, president of Nike, earned $1.8 million last year. But that was peanuts compared with the sums Mr. Knight and Nike paid to various athletes for endorsements. Tiger Woods got a $40 million endorsement contract even before the Masters golf tournament. Endorsements and a Chicago Bulls paycheck will bring Michael Jordan an estimated $100 million this year, on top of the $224.5 million he earned from 1990 through 1996.

Why is that the case? Is the invisible hand at work here?

In some occupations there is a lot of leveling — in the military, for example, and government in general, which employs 20 million people. Cabinet members and the top ranks of the federal bureaucracy are paid only marginally less than the president.

And the gulf between the president's pay and the average federal salary ($40,000 plus in 1995) is not monstrous. The same is true of state and local governments; with overtime, big-city police officers and sanitation workers are known to have earned up to $100,000, putting them on a par with some mayors and governors.

Education is another field in which income disparities exist but are far less exaggerated than in the corporate world. In public school systems last year, superintendents earned, on average, $94,229, while teachers earned an average of $38,706.

The picture is much the same in higher education, although there are exceptions in which employees earn considerably more than their superiors. Cornell paid its president $165,000 (including benefits) in 1995, but paid five professors in its medical school salaries ranging from $1 million to $1.8 million. That is also the situation at Columbia University and at Georgetown, where the president's salary of $318,000 was exceeded by those of five medical school teachers.

The occupations in which multimillion-dollar incomes have become most commonplace are professional sports and the entertainment industry. In the past five years, Forbes magazine reports, the heavyweight fighter Evander Holyfield earned $177.8 million, Arnold Palmer $82.4 million, Shaquille O'Neal $78.2 million, Andre Agassi $74.8 million, Jack Nicklaus $74.6 million.

As for entertainment, Oprah Winfrey earned $97 million in 1996. Steven Spielberg earned $150 million for two years' work. The Beatles in the past two years have earned $130 million, Michael Jackson $90 million, the Rolling Stones $77 million, Arnold Schwarzenegger $74 million, Jim Carrey $63 million.

Technology has a lot to do with this. The advent of television created mass markets for athletes, entertainers and the corporate advertisers who pay the bills. It created a great demand for other laborers in that vineyard. Somebody has to preside over "Monday Night Football." Somebody has to write those sitcoms and dramas.

So Michael Crichton earned $59 million in the past two years from made-for-movie books, screenplays and the television series "ER." VCRs and home sound systems created secondary markets that brought music and films into every home and made pop and country music stars rich.

People who populate the news media, in which income disparities are often discussed, know the subject from personal experience. Television news pays national stars millions of dollars, but those seeking their fortunes in television or radio news would do well to look at the fine print. The median salary of news anchors in small television markets is $23,500 a year; in the largest markets it is $90,000. Radio news salaries are lower. The median pay of news anchors in major markets is $26,000 and in small markets $13,000.

The newspaper business is much the same. The salaries of editors in 1996 ranged from $16,500 in a small town to $432,419 in a big city, a sum 10 times greater than the average family income and 25 times greater than for rookie reporters on small newspapers.

An odd thing about the tremendous inequalities in income and wealth is that two-thirds of the American people, getting by on very modest incomes relative to the several million millionaires among us, declare that they are living the "American dream."

The Washington Post.

Major's Surrender

Surrendering to a revolt by the isolationist, anti-Europe wing of his Conservative Party, Prime Minister John Major seems prepared to turn the remaining two weeks of his faltering reelection campaign into a Europe-bashing crusade. That is regrettable. Mr. Major's centrist leadership on Europe and other issues was one of the Conservatives' strongest selling points.

Even though he is raising the rhetoric against Europe, Mr. Major will find it hard to define sharp differences on Europe between the Conservative platform, which he still endorses, and that of the front-running Labour Party, led by Tony Blair. On most questions affecting the degree of Britain's future economic and political integration into the European Union, the parties have staked out virtually identical, cautious positions.

Labour and the Conservatives both officially say they will await the results of future negotiations before deciding whether Britain will join the single European currency scheduled to be launched in 1999. Both parties are highly skeptical of any early British entry into the system, and both promise that any eventual entry would be subject to a national referendum.

Britain's most passionate battles over Europe generally take place within its main parties, not between them. The last time Labour was in power, two decades ago, it was bitterly divided into factions for and against continued British membership. Six years ago, rebel Conservatives voted Margaret Thatcher out of office after concluding that her unyielding anti-European fervor had become an electoral liability.

The latest Conservative revolt comes from the opposite direction, from those hostile to integration with Europe. More than 200 Conservative candidates said they would ignore the party platform and vote in Parliament to stay out of the European currency under any circumstances, no matter what terms Mr. Major managed to negotiate.

Unlike the tenacious Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Major chose to yield rather than fight. He announced that the rebels would be free to vote against his own recommendations if they wanted to. Such a free vote is unusual in Britain's parliamentary system. With a popular referendum on the issue promised anyway, his concession may have limited practical significance. But it badly undermines his leadership credentials.

Mr. Major covered his own backpedaling by warning that crafty European negotiators would somehow trick the diplomatically untested Mr. Blair into violating Labour's pledges of caution on European integration. Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Jacques Chirac, he predicted, would "eat Mr. Blair for breakfast and digest him for lunch." At this point, however, it is only the Conservative isolationists who appear to be salivating.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Meet the Dalai Lama

The Dalai Lama is coming to Washington this week and would like to talk to President Bill Clinton about what the United States can do to help ease China's tightening stranglehold on his country, Tibet. But, fearful of annoying China, Mr. Clinton is reluctant to have a formal meeting with this worldwide symbol of peace and reconciliation.

On Friday, the president met with Martin Lee, Hong Kong's leading democracy activist. But he declined a full meeting and instead merely dropped into a meeting between Mr. Lee and Vice President Al Gore.

The Dalai Lama's spiritual leadership has prevented violence in Tibet. He does not call for Tibetan independence, as many want, but merely autonomy. He would like the United States to take a more active role in promoting dialogue between him and the leaders in Beijing, a dialogue that the Clinton administration supports. He also would like the president to press Beijing to stop flooding Tibet with ethnic Chinese.

Beijing is trying to dilute Tibetan opposition by paying people from other regions extraordinarily high salaries and perks if they move there. Tibet's major cities are now largely Chinese, and many Tibetans feel that their culture is being drowned.

President George Bush met with the Dalai Lama, but Mr. Clinton has only dropped into his meetings with others. After these drop-bys, photographs are not distributed until days later, which dampens news coverage. White House officials say the Dalai Lama will meet someone in the White House next week, but if it is the president it will likely be in a drop-by.

Last month the White House declined to welcome José Ramos-Horta, an East Timor activist and Nobel Peace Prize winner, because it would have angered East Timor's occupier, Indonesia. Men like Mr. Ramos-Horta, Martin Lee and the Dalai Lama deserve a bear hug from the president. The White House's timidity only encourages China and Indonesia to continue their bullying.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Get Away With Murder?

After a three-year trial, a German court has accused Iran's top leaders of flagrantly violating international law. Something more than a symbolic wrist slap is required if law-abiding nations are to maintain their credibility. Iran's government stands accused of directing political murders on German soil. If some significant retribution is not exacted, Tehran will only conclude that it can get away with murder. The ugly truth is it will be right.

— Los Angeles Times.

Lott's Choice: It's Henry Cabot Lodge or Arthur Vandenberg

By Stanley A. Weiss

WASHINGTON — This week the Senate decides whether the United States continues to lead the free world. If the Chemical Weapons Convention is voted down, there will not be a multinational agreement on nuclear or biological weapons for years.

The debate on the convention, which bans production and of chemical weapons, is not about U.S. chemical weapons. In an act of unilateral disarmament, the United States began destroying its entire stockpile under a 1985 law signed by President Ronald Reagan.

The Chemical Weapons Convention will simply make it an international crime for those nations who do not follow America's lead. The significance of the treaty is as a model for putting teeth into existing biological and nuclear weapons agreements that presently have little or no enforcement regimes.

But the overriding importance of the convention is the choice it represents: Will the United States continue to enter into multilateral agreements, or take the position of going it alone in its dealings with friend and foe alike? If extremists take over the Republican Party, and the Chemical Weapons Convention is not ratified, are NATO, the World Trade Organization, the World Bank, and the United Nations far behind?

The last time the Senate rejected a treaty that had such a far-reaching effect on American foreign policy was in the aftermath of World War I. In 1920, the Treaty of Versailles, with its League of Nations Covenant, was voted down when Republican Senator Henry Cabot Lodge set conditions that Democratic President Woodrow Wilson felt he could not accept. Isolationism triumphed, and America turned inward.

It was not until after World War II that the United States charted a new course that would determine American foreign policy for the next half century. Republican Arthur Vandenberg, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, put aside his isolationism to make common cause with Democratic President Harry Truman. The defining moment for their bipartisan coalition was the Marshall Plan. That recovery program helped rebuild Europe. The United States had never appeared so great or so generous.

Now, once again after a war (this time the Cold War), America is at a crossroads. Will it return to the extremist policies it followed after the World War I or demonstrate the generosity of spirit that animated American foreign policy after World War II and contained and then defeated the Soviet Union?

The chemical convention presents such a choice.

All 45 Senate Democrats and many Republicans support it, but are probably not enough for the 67 votes required for passage. Those Republicans sitting on the fence are waiting for a clear signal from their majority leader, Trent Lott. He has the burden of choosing sides in this battle for the soul of the Republican Party.

The treaty is not a favor to President Bill Clinton or the Democrats. It is a key security instrument for the American people and a signal to the rest of the world. If he follows in the tradition of Arthur Vandenberg and every Republican president since Dwight Eisenhower, Senator Lott will usher in a new era in American leadership and cooperation among free nations.

The writer is founder and chairman of Business Executives for National Security, an organization of U.S. business leaders. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

ASEAN Shouldn't Admit Cambodia, Laos and Burma Now

By Philip Bowring

HONG KONG — The situation in Cambodia has become so unstable that it could provide a plausible reason for the Association of South East Asian Nations to delay entry of Cambodia, Laos and Burma.

ASEAN could do the right thing without appearing to back down in the face of Western pressure not to admit Burma while its human rights record remains abysmal and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is excluded from the political process.

It is not necessary to have views on the outcome of the present struggle between Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Ranariddh, the divisions within the royalist party or the post-Sihanouk role of the monarchy, to acknowledge that Cambodian politics is likely to remain unstable and spasmodically violent at least in the short term.

The Cambodian issue, like that of Burma, should cause ASEAN members to ask: What is the goal of the organization? It may be better for the group to travel hopefully than to arrive too soon at the point where it encompasses all 10 of the region's states but loses sight of its original objective.

Membership of all is the goal, but it should not be an end in itself. ASEAN is not like the European Union, with detailed rules, but its strength hitherto has been an uncontroversial common identity.

There is a more important agenda than size. First, that ASEAN speak with authority and respect in dealings with the outside world, notably the United States, European Union and China. Second, that its bold efforts to achieve closer economic integration, primarily through the ambitious ASEAN Free Trade Area, not be slowed.

The entry of Vietnam has been difficult enough for ASEAN. The economic and political structure of a still Communist state sits uneasily with the traditionally open economies of the original members. ASEAN has also been weakened by its reluctance to support Vietnam in its problems with China's South China Sea claims, even though several members face the same challenges.

Vietnam has a stable government, accorded respect by the outside world. Neither Burma or Cambodia can claim that. Their admission now would weaken the organization's voice in dealings with the West.

ASEAN strength has rested on the stability of most of its members' political systems. The new three, Burma in particular, would exacerbate the problems of economic integration. Laos and Cambodia are small enough to be easily integrated, but populous Burma will be very difficult until its internal politics and economic structures have changed radically.

Burma is the first case in which ASEAN membership is a matter of serious and popular contention within other members. Not only is Daw Aung San Suu Kyi opposed to membership while the present regime rules, so are many in the Philippines. Opposition groups in Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand have expressed similar views.

It can be argued that doing business with the Rangoon regime is one way to change it. So far the biggest business has been in drugs, the main source of capital in Burma. But assuming that more reputable business can also prosper, those relationships can be developed on a bilateral basis. ASEAN membership can wait until business relationships have borne sufficient economic fruit.

This is no time for ASEAN to squander its energies and influence on an undeserving Burmese junta. ASEAN has an urgent and important role in influencing the West in its attitude to China, as well as in better defining its own relations with China. It has an important economic agenda with Europe. Also, some members face greater domestic political or economic uncertainties than has been the case for at least a decade.

Burmese membership would undermine ASEAN's internal unity and external respect. The Cambodian mess provides the association with an opportunity to follow a policy defined by its own interests.

International Herald Tribune.

Too Busy to Help the President

By Maureen Dowd

WASHINGTON — There have been other snubs of historic proportion. There was the time the wife of Mayor Ralph Perk of Cleveland turned down an invitation to a Nixon White House dinner because it was her bowling night. Still, as snubs go, this one was pretty impressive.

The leader of the free world offered to send an Air Force plane to pick up Tiger Woods so he could come to Shea Stadium to honor Jackie Robinson, the most important African-American athlete in history. It would have been an amazing moment: the new legend who effortlessly broke a color line in golf taking a moment to genuflect to the old legend who courageously broke the color line in baseball — 50 years earlier.

But the 21-year-old who is often described as the Jackie Robinson of golf blew off Jackie Robinson — and the Fan in Chief. He had more pressing matters, following his dazzling Masters triumph.

On Monday he flew to Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, and Atlantic City to snip ribbons at the openings of Official All-Star Cafes, which he owns with other sports stars.

He also had to powwow with his agent, Hughes Norton of IMG Sports Marketing, about a cascade of sponsorship offers that could go nicely with his $60 million Nike and Titleist deals and his plans for Tiger Woods watches, sportswear, golf clubs and autobiography.

On Tuesday he took off for a vacation in Mexico with a few old Stanford buddies.

"There's no bigger hero to anybody than Jackie Robinson is to Tiger Woods," says Mr. Norton, speaking from his cell phone in Cleveland. "But the president's request would have required Tiger being in Mexico on Wednesday noon instead of Tuesday morning."

Instead of going to the Trump Taj Mahal Casino Resort in Atlantic City to open his cafe and hang out with Whoopi Goldberg and Luke Perry, Mr. Woods could have hung out with his fans at Andries Hudde Junior High School in Flatbush, where the president stopped on the way to Shea Stadium.

John Feinstein, who wrote "A Good Walk Spoiled: Days and Nights on the PGA Tour," and who refers to IMG as "I Am Greedy," thought Mr. Woods's decision not to go sullied the elegance of his Masters tribute to older black players. "I guess he feels, with some justification, that right now he's bulletproof."

GQ magazine wrote that the selling of Tiger Woods by IMG and his father has been offensively messianic. At first, Tiger emphasized his multiracial background. But then his management team and Nike decided to push him as a healer who could change the world. "a racial pioneer along the lines of Jackie Robinson, Muhammad Ali and Arthur Ashe."

It is perplexing why a young man with such a long "shelf life," as his agent puts it, could not have paused on the merchandising mania for a couple of days. After all, he says he is eager to be a role model. But on second thought, by putting himself ahead of history, he is a role model for what our society cares about.

President Bill Clinton brought this on himself. He has done the political equivalent of an athlete plastering himself with sponsorship logos. He has tirelessly marketed the presidency and piggybacked on the aura of Olympians and celebrity athletes.

Mr. Woods probably sees the president as just one more person trying to cash in. Mr. Norton said that when Mr. Clinton was on his Australian tour last December, Mr. Woods got several calls from the White House asking if he would consider playing a round of golf with the president. But before final arrangements were made, Mr. Clinton showed up on the links with Greg Norman.

"Tiger found it a little curious that he wasn't important enough to be with the president until he won the Masters," Mr. Norton said.

With one swat at a president who is a lame duck, a grand jury magnet and a groupie, Mr. Woods made clear who is the more valuable commodity.

"We talked about the pros and cons, hey, this will be perceived as snubbing the president, when the president calls most people drop everything, blah, blah, blah," Mr. Norton said. "But this is really a tribute to Tiger Woods's single-mindedness and individuality that he was able to say, 'Hey, this is something that's been scheduled for a long time.'"

These two guys should get together on the green. They have a lot in common.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: Spoken English

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] The Review of Reviews suggests the creation of an "English Academy," on the same lines as the Academie Francaise as one of the means of celebrating the coming Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The idea is to mitigate the great difficulty which English-speaking people find in satisfying themselves regarding the correct pronunciation of certain words of their own language. A German professor said, "English should be the language of the future if the pronunciation could only be made rational or even uniform."

1922: Peace League

GENOA — In his speech to-day [April 20], Mr. Lloyd George said, discussing the admission of Germany and Russia into the League of Nations, that such a step would be desirable, as the League of Nations could not bring about the reign of peace until Russia and Germany, which make up half of Europe, form part of an international organisation expressly created to maintain general peace.

1947: Ban on Hugs?

MEXICO CITY — Hugs and kisses between incoming air travelers and local friends at Mexico City's Central Airport will not be permitted under a decree studied by the Department of Civil Aeronautics. The department said it was considering adoption of a policy already in force in London refusing air passengers the right of an embrace before they pass through customs. The department said British authorities had found many persons were using the embrace to exchange contraband to avoid payment of duties.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
ESTABLISHED 1887
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S.A.S. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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INTERNATIONAL

Hills Hold Secrets of Wartime Atrocities That Still Haunt Italian Port

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

TRIESTE, Italy — The cavernous pits and gorges scattered throughout the hills above this port city hold dark secrets from the twilight days of World War II, secrets that still disturb Italy and its Balkan neighbors.

The pits, covered with tons of debris, are believed to hold hundreds, perhaps thousands, of corpses. The bodies are those of Italians and Yugoslavs who opposed the Yugoslav Communist takeover of the city in May 1945, along with scores of captured Germans. But attempts to investigate have gone nowhere.

"It is impossible to consider exhuming the bodies," said a University of Trieste historian, Gianpaolo Valdevit. "It's just too controversial, too painful. This is a chapter of the war people in the city are not ready to reopen. There are only a few of us ready to investigate this dispassionately."

Members of the Slav minority in Trieste, who often deny that the killings took place, and the old Italian Communists who see the massacres as an embarrassment, have been able to block any investigation. The Italian right, which says that 20,000 Italians were killed here — a figure most scholars call greatly inflated — is reluctant to see its figures dismissed by any exhumations.

In May 1945, Tito's Communist Partisans in Yugoslavia, after a bitter guerrilla war against the German and Croatian fascists, pursued the retreating forces toward Italy. The Partisan army seized the Istrian Peninsula, in the southern Adriatic, and raced on toward Trieste.

Their 40-day occupation of Trieste and hunt for German soldiers, Italian and Croatian fascists and suspected opponents of communism nearly led to a clash with Allied forces. In June, the Yugoslavs withdrew to the hinterlands.

For the next nine years, Trieste was under a British and U.S. military government. It was handed back to Italy in 1954. Today, the city has 230,000 people, many of them from Italian families who were forced out of Yugoslavia after the war. The Italian rightist National Alliance party, which received 24 percent of the vote in Trieste's last elections, cites the massacres and the expulsions as a way to fan sentiment against the city's ethnic Slav minority, who make up about 30 percent of the population.

Most of them, Slovene-speaking Italians, teach their children in local Slovene schools about the fascist repression, when their language was banned and Slavs were purged from government jobs. Samo Pahor, a prominent Slovene here, said, "The stories about the Partisan massacres of Italians are not true."

Trieste in May 1945 was a chaotic city filled with cornered German, Croatian and Italian soldiers who continued to fight despite Italy's capitulation in 1943. Scores of accused fascists were paraded daily by the Partisans through the cobblestone streets to Yugoslav military courts. Most were quickly condemned to death and shot, or thrown alive into gorges and pits around the city.

Many Slovenes in Trieste at the time, ecstatic at the downfall of Italian fascism, greeted the Partisans as liberators and assisted in manhunts by the Yugoslav secret police.

During the occupation, at least 3,500 residents of Trieste, along with an unknown number of Yugoslavs, Italians and Germans who washed up there, were killed and thrown into the fissures, or *foibes*, of the Carso mountain range, the eastern end of the Italian Alps.

Thousands more were deported, and many perished in Yugoslav detention camps, according to allied officers and historians who investigated the killings.

A secret British-U.S. intelligence report of September 1945, made public a few years ago, is filled with accounts by witnesses to Partisan atrocities.

A Roman Catholic priest, Don Sceck, told the investigators that a group of 150 fascists were swiftly sentenced and then mowed down by Partisan troops with machine guns on May 2, 1945, in Basovizza, a small Slovene-speaking village just outside Trieste. The corpses, he said, were thrown into the huge Basovizza foibe, now a memorial to the victims. The next day he saw a group of about 250 prisoners at the mouth of the Basovizza pit.

"These persons were questioned and tried in the presence of all the populace, who accused them," the priest said in the report. "The accused persons were butted and struck, and always admitted the crimes ascribed to them."

When Tito broke with the Soviet Union in 1948, the Western allies, no longer wishing to antagonize Belgrade, did not press the Yugoslavs about the killings.

A treaty signed between Italy and Yugoslavia more than 20 years ago to settle territorial and property disputes was never fully carried out. But Croatia and Slovenia have recently agreed to pay their share of Yugoslavia's restitution for lost Italian property.

But there is a new move, led by Giuseppe Pititto, a prosecutor in Rome, to charge 40 people, 3 of whom are prominent Partisan officials who live in Croatia. The move has been denounced by many Slovenes and Croats.

Seoul Worries Presence of Top Defector May End Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — South Korea said Sunday that it hoped the arrival here of the North Korean defector Hwang Jang Yop would not derail prospects for Pyongyang's agreement to peace talks with the South.

"We hope his arrival here will not affect the ongoing talks in New York," the South Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman, Kwon Tae Myon, said. "We will sit down on Monday and wait."

Mr. Kwon said the U.S. side appeared upset by North Korea's failure to show up Saturday for a scheduled meeting in New York and its repeated failure to indicate whether it would accept the peace talks proposal.

"It's too early to predict which way North Korea will go," he said. "We still hope North Korea will give us an answer on Monday."

He said South Korea would attend a meeting with senior North Korean and U.S. diplomats on Monday in New York.

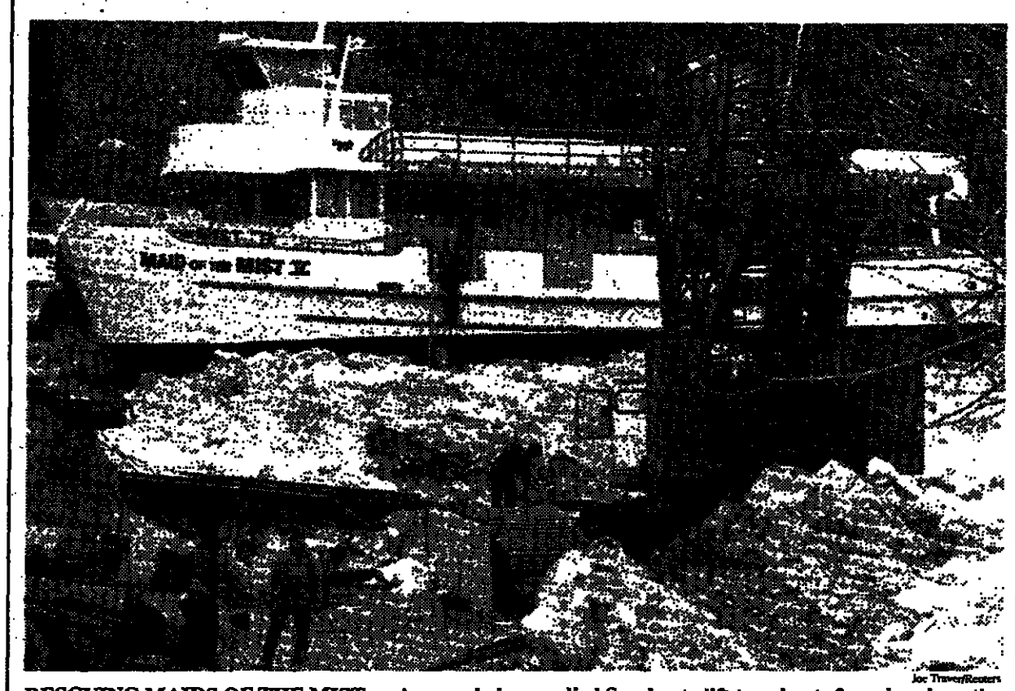
For the second straight day, North Korea failed Saturday to resume scheduled discussions aimed at hearing Pyongyang's formal response to the year-old U.S.-South Korean proposal for four-nation peace talks, which would include China.

North Korean officials, saying they were awaiting directions from Pyongyang, proposed holding another meeting Monday.

The four-nation talks are aimed at securing a lasting peace to replace the truce agreement that halted the 1950-53 Korean War but left the two Koreas technically at war.

The top U.S. envoy to the talks returned to Washington after Pyongyang's emissaries twice failed to show up. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Charles Kartman left a few aides behind in New York to consult with the North Koreans on the possibility of a meeting Monday, a U.S. official said.

(AFP, Reuters)



Joe Traver/Reuters

RESCUING MAIDS OF THE MIST — A crane being readied Sunday to lift tour boats from ice along the shore of the Niagara River in Canada. They were pushed from winter moorings by ice up to 100-feet high.

FRANCE: *Chirac Is Expected to Call Elections Before Summer*

Continued from Page 1

owned by the government and part of Air France, and the movement has spread to the privately held lines TAT and Air Liberte.

Now truck and bus drivers, who clogged roads at the end of last year, threaten to do so again because the promises of retirement at age 55 that they won then have not been kept.

The latest public opinion poll, published Sunday in the Journal du Dimanche, shows 56 percent of the voting-age population dissatisfied with Mr. Chirac and 61 percent unhappy with Mr. Juppe. Only 31 percent were pleased with Mr. Chirac and 27 percent with the prime minister, with the rest undecided, a picture that has not changed broadly in more than a year.

With the public already in such a sullen mood, aides say, Mr. Chirac fears things could get even worse next winter and turn an election campaign next spring into a referendum against not only him and his prime minister, but also against closer European union.

From now until next spring, according to this scenario, the conservative majority in Parliament could well lose ground steadily. Mr. Chirac could then find himself squared off against Mr. Jospin as prime minister. The Socialist has been sharply critical of French social sacrifices in the name of European monetary union.

So Mr. Juppe, apparently backed by some of Mr. Chirac's top aides, began urging him to call an election this spring to cut the majority's losses now.

Their advice was buttressed, according to French newspaper reports, by private polls taken for the Interior Ministry last month that showed that the conservatives could hold onto a majority of 361 of the 577 parliamentary seats if the election were held now.

Those soundings, according to the daily Liberation, which published them, predicted considerable gains for the Socialists, Communists and other parties now in the opposition — but not enough to form a government.

Nobody gave Mr. Jospin a chance of winning the 1995 presidential election against Mr. Chirac either, but Mr. Jospin outpolled him in the first round, and the French stock markets tumbled Friday in anticipation of uncertainty.

Fear of gains by the extreme-right National Front in electoral districts where there is tension between French voters and immigrant populations could also strengthen leftist candidates in the second round of the legislative elections, which French newspaper reports say would be held May 25 and June 1 or June 1 and June 8.

IRAN: *U.S. Treads Water as Tehran Girds*

Continued from Page 1

security advisers, write, "U.S. Persian Gulf policy is at an impasse."

Iran has not developed into the expansionist regional threat that successive administrations predicted. Since the end of the Iran-Iraq War nine years ago, Tehran's effort to rebuild its military and develop a nuclear weapon has been uneven. According to U.S. intelligence estimates, Iran probably spends less than $1 billion a year on its military — less than half of what it announced in 1992 that it would spend.

But according to U.S. intelligence officials, Iran's most visible and worrisome conventional military buildup has been of its navy, which has greatly expanded its capability in the last decade.

"The navy has received priority across the board," said a senior Pentagon official.

That has coincided with the deployment of an extraordinary U.S. military presence, including a carrier task force and a total of about three dozen vessels in and around the Gulf. Their mission is to enforce economic sanctions against Iraq, to protect the dozens of U.S. and European planes patrolling a flight-exclusion zone over southern Iraq every day and to keep open the sea-lanes that allow much of the world's oil to be shipped.

Iran makes no secret of the fact that it considers itself the predominant force in the Gulf and the United States an unwelcome invader. Its navy has the ability to threaten or even briefly stop shipping of oil out of the Gulf. Its Scud missiles are capable of hitting the administrative headquarters of the 5th Fleet in Bahrain, which has tightened security in light of recent intelligence reports of a terrorist plan to attack U.S. forces there.

In October, the U.S. cruiser Gettysburg was supporting a routine exercise in the Gulf when the Byandor, an Iranian patrol boat, made an unexpected turn and hit it. No Americans were injured; the damage to the Gettysburg was minor, and the Iranian boat quickly withdrew.

But the incident was only one of several close encounters in the last few months. It gave a reminder of the potential for conflict when two navies with vastly different military missions and governments that do not talk to each other are crowded into such a small, highly strategic body of water.

"So far the confrontations have stayed small and contained," a senior military planner said. "But as Iran's navy builds up, as their exercises get bigger, as we enforce things like sanctions, there's more potential for collisions and we're bound to find the spaces are too small."

During 10 days of land, sea and air war games in the Gulf and the Gulf of Oman in November, Iran for the first time successfully test-fired a Chinese-made anti-ship missile with a range of 100 kilometers (60 miles) from one of its Chinese patrol boats. The missiles, C-802s, give Iran a "360-degree threat which can come at you from basically anywhere at sea in the Persian Gulf or out in the Gulf of Oman," Admiral Scott Redd, the former commander of the U.S. 5th Fleet, said last year.

Iran has also begun to acquire the land-based version of C-802 missiles and is believed to be developing two sites between Bushire and Bandar Abbas to store these and other missiles, Pentagon officials said.

Also, U.S. intelligence officials say they believe that Iran has acquired a small number of rocket-propelled deep-water mines that can surface quickly. This development is worrisome, as the mines make any area in the Gulf a potential Iranian target.

As the Clinton administration struggles with its policy, it has yet to decide whether to try a new initiative with its allies after the April 10 ruling against Iran in Germany, senior administration officials said.

"We are obviously looking at the Mykonos verdict and what we want to do with the Europeans," a White House official said, referring to the restaurant in Berlin where the assassination of the Iranian opposition figures took place. "We are in the midst of formulating what we want to do. What we need to see from the Europeans is some tangible actions and not just diplomatic folderol."

As for possible Iranian involvement in the Saudi Arabia bombing, some U.S. intelligence officials and military planners express doubt there will ever be clear-cut proof. But if such proof was found, there would be extraordinary pressure on President Bill Clinton to retaliate militarily, a senior White House official said.

There is little appetite among American military commanders for a symbolic strike that would have little military impact on Iran.

"We certainly could do something like that militarily," a senior Pentagon official said. "I'm not sure what it would accomplish. Iran would almost certainly respond and it could start a cycle of violence."

■ Evidence Is 'Incomplete'

The evidence is "incomplete" that Iranian officials had been involved in the bombing of the U.S. military compound in Saudi Arabia last year, Reuters reported Sunday from Washington, quoting Defense Secretary William Cohen.

"So far, the evidence is incomplete," Mr. Cohen said on NBC television.

"There is no conclusive evidence so far," he said.

Asked if the United States would take action against Iran, he said, "If we did confirm it, we have an array of options."

DEFECTOR: *In Seoul at Last, Top North Korean Ideologue Warns That Pyongyang Is Close to Starting War*

Continued from Page 1

even execution because of his defection.

"Even if I combine everybody I love," Mr. Hwang said, he could not compare them "with the destiny and lives of 70 million of my people." He was referring to the combined populations of North and South Korea.

He added, "The only exit for me was to cooperate with my brothers in the South and prevent a war."

Mr. Hwang's arrival was carried live on all major South Korean television networks, which replayed the scene of Mr. Hwang raising his hands and fedora hat and shouting, "*Man se!*" — Korean for "Hooray!" The television news carried photos of families gathered around TV sets cheering his arrival at the air base, where families of previous defectors presented him with large bouquets of flowers.

Elaborate security steps were taken to prevent North Korean agents from assassinating Mr. Hwang, a member of the North Korean inner circle who can presumably provide potentially devastating detail about the reclusive and enigmatic ruling cabal in Pyongyang.

During the month Mr. Hwang spent holed up in the consulate in Beijing, North Korean agents lurked in parked cars outside, prompting China to ring the building with soldiers.

Even Sunday, there were worries that North Koreans might try to shoot down the plane that carried Mr. Hwang to Seoul, so South Korean fighter jets buzzed conspicuously overhead, providing extra protection in the air.

At the air base, armored personnel carriers fitted with machine guns patrolled the area around the runway, and many soldiers on foot were close by. The motorcade that carried Mr. Hwang away included an ambulance — a precaution usually reserved for visiting heads of state.

Mr. Hwang's grim assessment of North Korea today is blunt confirmation that the situation inside the isolated nation is increasingly dire. A famine that could kill millions of people is imminent, and the few eyewitness accounts suggest that tens of thousands may have already starved to death.

The state-run economy is failing fast, and law enforcement officials across Asia say Pyongyang has apparently turned to selling drugs, arms and counterfeit money to raise desperately needed cash. Observers question whether President Kim Jong Il has control over his nation, and, more distressingly, over the million-man army concentrated along the demilitarized zone that splits the Korean Peninsula, the world's most heavily fortified border.

Many worry that North Korean leaders may see a desperate military attack on South Korea as the only chance to save their rule. Mr. Hwang's statements Sunday only heightened such fears.

"It is a distorted regime," said Mr. Hwang, who taught communist theory to President Kim when he was a student. "A country that bragged about having established a socialist paradise has turned into a country that begs."

He added, "It rejects talks with South Korea and it is pursuing military confrontation."

Seoul officials have tried to be publicly restrained in their satisfaction over Mr. Hwang's defection, fearing that gloating would only further provoke unpredictable Pyongyang, which has reacted angrily and threatened reprisals over the defection.

U.S. officials have barely spoken about the case, calling it a matter for the two Koreas and China to work out. The officials, who are hoping to draw North Korea into peace talks to ease tensions on the peninsula, have not wanted to unnecessarily upset Pyongyang.

Mr. Hwang's defection also posed a dilemma for China, which had to choose between the wishes of its old communist ally in Pyongyang, which originally demanded Mr. Hwang's return, and its new economic partner in Seoul, which asked for permission to bring him to South Korea. In the end, China allowed Mr. Hwang to leave but insisted that he spend at least a month in a third country to ease the embarrassment for North Korea.

Mr. Hwang was flown to the Philippines on March 18, where he remained in hiding under heavy security until Sunday.

Privately, some South Korean officials expressed delight that Mr. Hwang's two-month odyssey had finally brought him to Seoul. One senior Seoul official called it a "victory" for South Korea "in terms of economy, in terms of ideology and in terms of morality."

From the airport, Mr. Hwang was whisked away for a medical checkup and the beginning of weeks or months of intensive debriefing. Mr. Hwang said he was "ashamed" of his years of helping to build and sustain North Korea.

"I know I cannot compensate for what I have done," he said. "But I am very much concerned with lifting the burden of my debt before I die. If South Koreans allow me, I would like to do everything I can to prevent a war."

MARRIAGE: *Surge in Catholic Annulments Raises Questions for Church*

Continued from Page 1

54,463 annulments were granted in 1994, the most recent year for which statistics are available, out of 72,744 worldwide. The Catholic Church here spends well over $20 million each year subsidizing the operations of the marriage tribunals, according to the Canon Law Society, an independent association of church lawyers.

For its high annulment rate, the American church has come under criticism from Pope John Paul II, and from both ends of the spectrum. Conservative traditionalists say the process is too lenient, while liberal reformers say the church should accept that some marriages simply fail and recognize civil divorce.

Tribunal judges say the typical case involves Catholics under 35 who have been married fewer than five years. Almost a quarter of those seeking annulments are divorced non-Catholics who want to convert to Catholicism or to remarry a Catholic. The rarer, and more difficult, cases are those involving a couple married a decade or more, who have children and spent at least some happy years together.

"We're more reluctant to look at longtime marriages," said the Reverend David O'Connor, who serves on the tribunal in the Diocese of Washington and teaches courses in marriage at Washington Theological Union. "When people quickly separate, we almost feel by instinct something is wrong."

The issue has become a political embarrassment for Mr. Kennedy as he gears up for a possible run for governor of Massachusetts next year. Sheila Rauch Kennedy is appealing the annulment of her marriage to the Vatican's highest court. She and Mr. Kennedy, who have twin sons, ended their 12-year marriage in 1991, and the congressman later remarried.

Mrs. Kennedy fought the annulment at every stage. In a new book, she writes that the church declared that her marriage "never existed," and that if she agreed she would be "lying before God" and before her children. Annulment does not make children illegitimate in the eyes of either the church or the civil society.

Mr. Kerry ended his 18-year marriage to Julia Thorne in 1988; they have two grown children. The senator, who remarried in 1995, has applied to the Archdiocese of Washington to annul his first marriage. Ms. Thorne recently opposed the annulment in a letter calling the process "hypocritical, anti-family and dishonest."

In Catholic teaching, matrimony is one of the seven sacraments, which include baptism and penance, that form the principal liturgical rites through which humans experience the love and grace of God. A truly sacramental marriage performed in a Catholic rite is supposed to be indissoluble, even by civil courts. The teaching is based on a saying by Jesus: "What God has joined together, let man not separate."

Until recent decades, divorce was a stigma among Catholics. Before 1977, U.S. Catholics who divorced and remarried without an annulment were automatically excommunicated. That has changed, but it is still true that divorced Catholics who do not receive an annulment may not remarry in a Catholic ceremony.

Only one spouse need apply for an annulment, but the other must be informed and allowed to respond. A finalized civil divorce is a prerequisite. Fees are typically about $450, but the church says they may be waived or reduced in hardship cases.

The applicant usually begins by talking to a parish priest, deacon or a field advocate, who tries to screen out cases likely to fail. More solid cases are forwarded to the local diocese's marriage tribunal, a panel of church lawyers. While once only priests sat on these tribunals, some dioceses now include women.

The person seeking the annulment is assigned an "advocate" to argue his or her case. On the other side is the defense lawyer for the marriage — the "defender of the bond." The ultimate decision is made by as many as three judges, and automatically re-evaluated by an appeals court. The whole process can take from a year to 18 months, and longer if it is contested.

"Lack of due discretion of judgment" is the basis for about 75 percent of American annulments today, including that of Mr. Kennedy. Divorcees can claim that as a bride or groom they were emotionally immature, or incapable of commitment or fidelity.

Almost half of Catholic marriages end in divorce, the same rate as for other Americans. Of those who applied in 1992 in the United States, according to Vatican statistics, 83 percent received annulments and 2 percent were denied. Fifteen percent of the cases were abandoned by the applicants.

So what becomes of the 90 percent of divorced Catholics who do not bother with annulments? The Canon Law Society says there are "several million baptized and remarried Catholics" estranged from the church because of their marital status. They go to non-Catholic churches, or they do not go to church at all.

Tuesday

STYLE

From Paris to Milan, from New York to Tokyo, fashion editor Suzy Menkes covers the fashion front. With additional reporting on lifestyle issues, the Style section provides up-to-date information on developments in the changing world of creative design.

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CAREER FOCUS

Training Programs Take Hold On-Line

Companies Look to Internet to Cut Costs

By Paul Floren
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Companies are increasingly looking to the Internet to save money and end the days when a training program for their employees meant long flights, jet lag and lost time at work.

Depending on the phone lines used, companies can set up on-line systems that allow teachers and workers to combine video, audio and text instruction in a live, direct connection. As phone lines and computer speed improve, so will the capacity to train large groups at the same time, using not only traditional methods but also computer simulations.

Until recently, most of the companies exploring on-line training were, not surprisingly, technology companies. But now such companies as France Telecom, Xerox Corp. and Royal Dutch/Shell Group are testing training programs via the Internet and the World Wide Web.

"Competitors, tools and technology are emerging and rapidly defining the looks of training and learning via the Web," said Ellen Julian, a research manager at the computer industry analyst firm International Data Corp.

As companies adopt new standards, IDC predicts, the market for on-line training tools and services in 2000 will exceed $1 billion, compared with $92 million in 1996.

"Quality is a big part of the push toward on-line training," said Thierry Mayette, network coordinator at CitCom SA, a subsidiary of France Telecom. "Business leaders are more accessible because they do not need to move around as much and students are trained at their jobs."

First directed to universities and government organizations, on-line training programs are expanding into the private sector.

Through CitCom, France Telecom has been experimenting with on-line training for five years. The subsidiary installs special phone lines for clients in offices and classrooms to provide video conferencing. If the company does not already have its own on-line network, CitCom rents it space on existing France Telecom lines.

Competing with AT&T Corp. among others, CitCom won a $350 million contract with the Greek telecommunications operator OTE last year. CitCom has already wired several classrooms for OTE across Greece, and more than 1,800 managers have used on-line training.

On the other side of the Atlantic, companies such as Lotus Development Corp., Microsoft Corp., Oracle Corp. and Sun Microsystems Inc. offer customers classes over the Internet.

Oracle Education, a subsidy of Oracle, introduced last October the Oracle Learning Architecture, a delivery method that uses the Internet or private computer networks to allow companies to store, manage, customize and distribute information technology training courses.

In tandem with the delivery method, Oracle set up alliances with more than 35 publishing and software companies. British Telecom, Honeywell Inc., Shell-Turkey, Cap/Volmac, the Nasdaq and Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. are working with Oracle to test the system.

$38 Million Divided by 523 Equals ... a Lot

What an Unusual California Firm Wrought With Bonuses for All

By Greg Miller
Los Angeles Times

FOUNTAIN VALLEY, California — Just a few mornings after Kingston Technology Corp. gave employees $38 million in bonuses, the first Porsche rolled into the parking lot.

It was a black Turbo Carrera, a sleek speedster that other employees greeted with "wide-eyed glares," said its driver, Keith Kline, a 33-year-old sales manager. It was also a joke.

"I borrowed it from a friend," Mr. Kline recalled with a laugh. "Three days later I was back driving my 11-year-old Ford Thunderbird."

With payouts from itsbonus program surpassing $300,000 in some cases, the company's 523 employees became the envy of the working world. Three months later, though, the ethos at Kingston is still more sedan than sports car.

Not that some employees didn't act on their dreams, or face temptations. In the days after the announcement last December, BMW salesmen passed out business cards in the company lobby, and telemarketers pestered workers by phone, urging them to buy everything from mutual funds to desert property.

"They tried to ask me to invest in stock, to buy life insurance, accident insurance, and some called me to offer early-bird discounts on a car," said Minh Nguyen, who heads the shipping department.

The high-tech industry is full of stories about Ferraris and Silicon Valley mansions purchased by engineers who got rich on stock. But Kingston, which makes computer memory products, is not an ordinary high-tech company. It was built by two Taiwanese immigrants — John Tu and David Sun — who treat workers like family, and who preach humility and responsibility. For the most part, employees such as Mr. Nguen and Mr. Kline made sure those values prevailed.

"Everybody has been pretty conservative," said Mr. Kline, who used his money to buy a house.

That is not to say nothing has changed since the bonus checks — ranging from $2,000 for recent hires to well into six digits for veterans — were passed out on Jan. 6. Mr. Sun and Mr. Tu have been lauded for striking a blow against corporate greed, but they also have been stung by rebukes from executives at other companies. Some Kingston employees have bought cars and houses, many paid off debts, and others gave to charities and their families.

But if the money brought a great deal of joy, it also brought complications. Jeannine Moynahan, for instance, used part of her bonus to hire a private investigator to help her 18-year-old daughter locate her father, who abandoned the family before she was born.

Ms. Moynahan, 37, a saleswoman, is now remarried, and her household has four children. The bonus helped the family pay off debts and obtain a 1987 Mercedes 190 — purchased at an auction for $4,000 — for Ms. Moynihan.

But she worries that the money also has exposed deep emotional wounds. Her daughter's father was located in Washington state and was sent two letters from her, one of them delivered and verified by United Parcel Service. Months later, he has not responded.

Since they founded Kingston in 1988, Mr. Sun and Mr. Tu have had an unorthodox approach. They never borrowed a dime, refused to sell stock in their company, did deals on handshakes, and to this day reject offices in favor of cubicles in the center of the company's sales floor. They promise jobs for as long as the company lasts, and share profits with employees every quarter.

In return, employees are tireless and extremely loyal. Turnover is less than 1 percent a year.

When Mr. Sun and Mr. Tu sold 80 percent of Kingston to Softbank Corp. of Japan last year for $1.5 billion, they insisted they be able to continue to run the company the way they always have. They also set aside $100 million for workers. Of that amount, $38 million was paid out in January. The rest has been set aside for bonuses in the coming years. Mr. Sun and Mr. Tu cautioned employees to use the money wisely, urging them to pay off debt and set aside money for their children and their future. And that is what many workers did.

Ron Seide, a general manager, set up separate $20,000 accounts for his sons and put the rest of his six-figure bonus into investments including mutual funds. His only extravagance was a $500 pair of eyeglasses.

"Color me dull and responsible," he said.

Of course, Mr. Sun and Mr. Tu profited handsomely from the sale of their company, sharing $1.4 billion in cash and stock. But they have signaled that they do not plan to hoard their fortunes, and even hint that they are not finished giving to employees, even after the $100 million runs out.

Focus Immigration Policy on Skills, U.S. Study Urges

Bloomberg News

WASHINGTON — U.S. employers will have to push to change immigration and education policies if they want to compete globally over the next century, according to a new study by a leading conservative think tank.

In its Workforce 2020 study, the Indianapolis-based Hudson Institute said that U.S. immigration policies will have to focus more on skills rather than family unification and asylum. If not, the growth of the workforce will slow to 1 percent a year by 2000.

"Those who are arguing against legal immigration don't understand the current and future business and labor situations," said Jerry Jasinowski, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, which joined Hudson in publicizing the study.

There are currently about 140,000 employees of U.S. companies employed under work visas, a fraction of immigrants let into the country each year, Mr. Jasinowski said.

The computer industry is particularly eager for immigration revisions. Almost 75 percent of engineering candidates at U.S. universities are foreign-born, and computer engineering is expected to be one of the fastest-growing occupations over the next eight years, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"We need a system that encourages people to either obtain the skills necessary to perform complex jobs or, for those who have the skills, welcomes them into the marketplace," said Carol D'Amico, one of the co-authors of the study.

"Our current system of higher education does not help adults upgrade skills," Ms. D'Amico said. Industry needs to examine how to better prepare people in the work force to "move from job to job quickly and therefore be flexible," she said.

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WTO Chief Sees China as Trade 'Pillar'

Ruggiero Presses For Rapid Admission

Reuters

BEIJING — Negotiations on China's entry to the World Trade Organization have entered their final phase and Beijing must become a pillar of the world trade system, the organization's director-general said.

Speaking in Shanghai on Saturday at a symposium on the service trade, Renato Ruggiero said the WTO increasingly needed China to become an active member, the Xinhua press agency said.

Mr. Ruggiero, who will meet this week with the minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation, Wu Yi, as well as with President Jiang Zemin and Prime Minister Li Peng, is expected to try to find ways to accelerate China's admission and stress to Chinese leaders the advantages of membership, diplomats said.

"China must become one of the pillars of the world trade system," Mr. Ruggiero said, according to Xinhua. The press agency said he added that China was already an important member of a global economy marked by mutual dependence.

China's entry in the WTO as soon as possible would invigorate a multilateral global trade system, he said.

But numerous issues remain to be resolved before China can join the organization, diplomats and other WTO officials say.

They say they have seen little shift in China's position in recent months and cite a need for Beijing to lift a range of trade barriers. This includes opening its agriculture markets, financial services, trading rights and distribution systems, as well as clarifying controversial subsidies to state industry.

Mr. Ruggiero is using his six-day visit to listen to the concerns and objectives of Chinese leaders and to explain the positions of other WTO countries taking part in the bilateral negotiations on China's entry, his spokesman said.

Agreement has been reached on the principle that China will admitted to the WTO under a phased system that would give it time to introduce reforms.



G. Paul Burnett/The New York Times

More mainstream investors like Scott Sadler, left, are studying Russia. He met with Alexander Vokhmin of Perm Uralsviazinform, second from right, and two representatives from Brunswick Securities in New York.

Russians Master Art of 'Roadshows'

By Dan Colarusso
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Alexander Vokhmin, chief financial officer of Perm Uralsviazinform, a regional phone company in Russia, pulled a shimmering blue card from his wallet.

Through a translator, Mr. Vokhmin told Scott Sadler, an American money manager, that it was a Ural Express card, that it could be used as a debit or credit card and that it was among his company's most promising new offerings.

Mr. Vokhmin then returned the card to his wallet and gave the conversation a personal twist. "My wife," he said, "loves this card!"

A typical business conversation — except that in the past it would have taken place in Russia, if at all. But Mr. Vokhmin and Mr. Sadler, a co-manager of the Biltmore Emerging Markets fund, were chatting last week over mineral water in New York, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

And in the two days before this meeting, executives and representatives of eight other Russian companies — from the Red October Chocolate Candy Factory to Petmol Dairy to Nizhny Tagil Steel — made their case to American institutional investors in meetings at the hotel, at the Harvard Club and at a dinner featuring Alexander Livshits, Russia's former finance minister.

Indeed, Russian executives have become adept participants at this central capitalist ritual, the investor meeting. This particular group, sponsored by Brunswick Securities, a Russian brokerage firm that opened a New York office last year, came equipped with Red October candy bars, graphs on consumer demand and fever charts on stock-price growth — all to help answer the questions of the nearly 50 American money managers in attendance.

True, the Russians' English is halting, so they rely on translators in these "roadshows," the Wall Street name for company presentations to investors.

Sometimes the language hurdles make for odd phrases: when Mr. Vokhmin spoke of his company's widespread reputation for probity, the translation described the telephone venture as "Russia's least scandalous company."

But the Russians' grasp of Western finance is rapidly increasing.

"They are a lot more polished, more professional," said John Pinto, president of Sintra Capital. Mr. Pinto jumped into the embryonic Russian market in 1993 and has watched its companies evolve.

The new sophistication comes just in time. While Russia has been an outpost for hedge funds and other adventurous foreign investors for a few years, mainstream investors like mutual funds and pension funds are now getting much more interested.

Indeed, in the last 18 months, an open-end mutual fund specializing in Russia, Lexington Troika Dialog Russia, was started, along with two closed-end funds, Templeton Russia and Morgan Stanley Russia and New Europe. There are new regional funds with large stakes in Russia, too, like Vontobel Eastern European Equity, which started last year.

So far this year, mainstream investors account for 80 percent of the investment dollars that Brunswick has brought to Russian companies, said Par Mellstrom, head of research at the firm.

Part of the popularity stems from the calming of the political waters since Boris Yeltsin's re-election as president last year.

But investors have also been greatly emboldened by the returns of the Russian stock market in 1996 and 1997.

See MEET, Page 16

Ex-Chief of Coles Meyer Found Guilty of Fraud

Firm Was Billed for Home Renovations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — A former chairman of Australia's largest retailer, Coles Myer Ltd., was found guilty of conspiring to defraud the company of 4.46 million Australian dollars ($3.5 million).

Brian Quinn, once one of Australia's most respected businessmen, showed little emotion as the Supreme Court jury returned its verdict Saturday, the third day of deliberations.

The 60-year-old former chairman and chief executive was convicted of conspiring between Sept. 1, 1982 and Oct. 6, 1988 to defraud the company.

Mr. Quinn plans to appeal the verdict, said his attorney, Phil Dunn.

The former chairman pleaded not guilty to one charge of conspiring with the company's former head of maintenance, Graham Lanyon, to defraud the company of the money, which mostly went toward lavish renovations and extensions of Mr. Quinn's home.

His conviction is the latest in a series of troubling incidents at Coles Myer, which has gone through a string of management changes over the past decade as various executives resigned or were forced out by shareholders.

Solomon Lew was forced out as chairman by shareholders in October 1995, after clashing with the company's finance director over transactions with suppliers. Peter Bartels stepped down as chief executive last year after two years of falling profits.

Mr. Lew's troubles began after he fired Coles Myers' finance director, Philip Bowman. Mr. Bowman had questioned a 1990 transaction that caused an 18 million dollar loss to Coles Myer but benefited associates of Mr. Lew. No charges were brought in connection with that case.

Mr. Quinn began his career at the company in 1956 with a job sweeping floors at a Coles supermarket in Adelaide. As chairman, he was paid a salary of 1.5 million dollars.

He oversaw the merger between the supermarket chain Coles and the department store Myer's, which created Australia's largest retailer and made the company the country's second biggest employer after the government.

But Mr. Quinn left Coles Myer in March 1992, amid investors' disappointment with flat profit for the previous year.

His downfall was the Quinn family home, which he bought for 260,000 dollars in 1979, and transformed from a modest two-bedroom house into a sprawling residence that "resembled the Palace of Versailles," according to court testimony.

Renovations included the construction of a tennis court and pavilion, a cricket pitch, swimming pool and spa house, and an eight-car garage to house the family's Ferrari and Bentley.

The court was told that Mr. Quinn's wife, Trenna, had insisted that paneling be revarnished a dozen times and marble on the walls of a guest powder room be replaced because she did not like the color. Painting work on the inside of the house alone cost 1 million dollars.

In all, the renovations cost 6 million dollars, but when the house was sold to a Taiwanese couple last year it fetched only 1.9 million dollars.

Prosecutors said Mr. Quinn used false invoicing to get the company to pay for work on his house while making it appear the payments were for work done on Coles Myer property.

Mr. Quinn denied any wrongdoing and said it was "ridiculous" to suggest he had ever been involved in a conspiracy with Mr. Lanyon. He said he repaid the company 3.4 million dollars between 1988 and 1992 for building and other work at the suburban home. Mr. Dunn said his client was very disappointed and feeling "very, very low."

Justice Geoffrey Eames remanded Mr. Quinn in custody to await a presentence hearing Wednesday.

An officer who investigated the case said Mr. Quinn had been convicted of a common law offense, which did not carry a set maximum penalty.

Alan Cameron, the head of the Australian Securities Commission, said that the Quinn case was typical of the excesses of the 1980s and that the agency was investigating other cases in which company executives used employers' funds for personal gain.

In March, Coles Myer said its net profit rose 41 percent, to 273.6 million dollars, in the six months to Jan. 26, its first profit increase in two years.

(AFP, Bloomberg, IHT)

MEDIA MARKETS

Global Fever Raging at U.S. Networks

By *Richard Covington*
Special to the Herald Tribune

CANNES — From Poland to China and France to Brazil, American television networks are continuing their aggressive expansion into the international broadcast landscape.

Competition among children's networks is particularly fierce, as many companies are racing to stake out claims in the European, Latin American and Asian marketplaces.

Among the U.S. networks that have recently introduced new international services, or are about to, are HBO International, a subsidiary of Time-Warner Entertainment Co., and Fox Kids Networks, a division of Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. Also in the game are Walt Disney Co.'s Disney Channels, Viacom Inc.'s Nickelodeon channels and Sony Pictures Entertainment.

The National Geographic Channel, a for-profit broadcast initiative of the nonprofit National Geographic Society, announced last week at MIP-TV, an international television market in Cannes, that it would be starting its first service in Britain and Ireland in partnership with British Sky Broadcasting PLC. According to Tim Kelly, president of National Geographic Television, the network plans to announce next month the introduction of other channels, probably in Latin America.

Unlike the domestic American networks that have spun off international variants, National Geographic is starting outside the United States.

Also at the Cannes TV market, HBO International and Sony Pictures Entertainment announced a partnership with PTK, Poland's largest cable operator that reaches half a million subscribers. In addition to Poland, HBO operates premium film services in Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

In the three weeks since the Disney Channel began broadcasting in France, 120,000 subscribers have signed up for the service over Canal Plus's satellite network and cable-delivery systems run by Lyonnaise Cable and France Telecom. Disney plans to introduce new channels in Japan, Spain, Italy and Germany, according to Herbert Granath, chairman of Walt Disney Television International. But one region that Disney is purposely and prudently avoiding in its plans is India.

"Watching the terrestrial services losing $20 million a year has sobered any plans for expansion we've harbored in India," said Edward Borgerding, senior vice president and managing director for Disney's Asia-Pacific operations. Instead, the broadcaster is content to show Disney programming in designated blocks over local stations without risking investment in a channel of its own, Mr. Borgerding said.

Encore Media, the Colorado-based distributor of thematic pay-TV channels, is busily designing new broadcast outlets for the Southeast Asian and Chinese market. Moreover, the Virginia-based Family Channel is intrepidly bringing fitness to the French. FiT TV is to start airing next fall over TPS, the digital satellite service.

"With 3 million French men and women being members of health clubs, fitness is a boom we're only now coming to recognize," said Jacques Ferrari, the channel's program manager in France.

Despite recent strides by European producers to generate more local television fare, U.S. programs still account for about 65 percent of European programming schedules, according to Jacques Delmoly, director of the European Union's media program, a series of initiatives intended to stimulate European production.

Paradoxically, countries like France, Australia, Canada and Poland, which have quotas restricting American series and movies on television, end up with a higher proportion of U.S. shows in their top 10 ratings, according to a study by Mediametrie, a broadcast analyst firm in Paris.

Last year, the United States exported $6 billion more in broadcast programs — including television series, films and animation — than it imported, according to a recent study by the European Audiovisual Observatory, the EU's industry-research group.

The arrival of American networks in Europe and elsewhere is expected to generate a boom in demand for indigenous programming as the local networks seek to fill their schedules with the homegrown shows that score higher audience ratings than American imports.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The **AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK** is an international development finance institution established to foster economic growth in Africa. The Bank is based in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, West Africa, with membership of states for Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Americas. Nationals of Bank's member countries are invited to apply for the following positions:

SPECIALISTS, in fields of Poverty Reduction, Gender, Stakeholder Participation, NGO collaboration, Population, and Institutional Development.

The above Specialists will work with both policy and project issues within their respective fields.

Candidates must be holders of a Master's degree or higher academic/professional qualifications from a recognised university or other institutions of higher learning, and have at least five years of relevant experience. Preference will be given to candidates in areas other than their primary fields of specialization.

Candidates must be fluent in one of the two working languages of the Bank (English-French). Knowledge of the second language will be an advantage.

The Bank offers a competitive tax-free salary and excellent benefits package. **Women are strongly encouraged to apply. Interviews will be held in Abidjan from 12/05 - 24/05/97.**

Applications with complete curriculum vitae in French or English must be sent by 30 April, 1997 to the address indicated below. Applications received after this date will be considered for future vacancies.

The Director
Human Resources Management Department
African Development Bank
01 B.P. 1387
Abidjan 01
COTE D'IVOIRE

OR FAX (225) 20.49.43 & 20.53.87

CURRENCY RATES

April 18

Cross Rates

	$	£	DM	FF	Lire	¥	BF	SF	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.9285	3.146	1.1343	0.3337	0.1138	—	5.495*	1.3211	1.537*	1.379	1.332*
Brussels	35.9375	57.8835	20.6319	6.22	2.0903*	18.3605	—	24.2525	0.2841	25.48	24.675*
Frankfurt	1.7277	2.8024	—	0.2968	0.1013*	0.8898	4.8425*	1.1754	1.3647*	1.2246	1.1847*
London (a)	1.6313	—	2.7997	9.4289	3.2265*	2.1472	57.2485	2.3826	385.580	2.2812	235.9676
Madrid	144.956	234.539	84.424	25.859	8.55*	75.165	4.8922	99.224	115.718*	103.458	—
Milan	1,695.30	2,748.45	987.05	302.89	—	878.10	47.829	1,159.50	13.473	1,208.85	11.686
New York (b)	—	1.650*	1.7118	5.2468	1.692.80	1.1345	28.33	1.456	155.895	1.3998	144.865
Paris	5.7849	9.44	3.3692	—	0.3402*	2.9972	0.1632	2.3998	4.5941*	4.13	3.992*
Tokyo	126.05	205.88	73.33	21.72	8.745	65.06	3.5457	86.13	—	90.06	0.8664
Toronto	1.3999	2.2864	0.8178	0.2427	0.0827*	0.7234	0.3963*	0.9684	1.1727*	—	0.969*
Zurich	1.4589	2.378	0.8508	0.2555	0.0867*	0.7569	4.1374*	—	1.1577*	1.0421	1.0086*
1 ECU	1.1418	0.8897	1.9604	6.085	1.935.68	2.2907	48.4402	1.668	143.771	1.2993	145.485
1 SDR	1.3697	0.8396	2.3527	7.3033	2.322.02	2.4426	48.9862	2.0008	172.537	1.5584	198.49

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris and Zurich. Rates in other centers: New York and Toronto rates at 4p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar. *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9998	Greek droc.	270.73	Mex. peso	7.868	S. Afr. rand	4.4535
Australian $	1.292	Hong Kong $	7.7488	N. Zealand $	1.4468	S. Kor. won	894.10
Austrian sch.	12.08	Hung. forint	181.21	Norw. krone	7.0828	Swed. krona	7.6543
Brazil real	1.0611	Indian rupee	35.70	Pak. peso	26.35	Taiwan $	27.63
Chinese yuan	8.3251	Indo. rupiah	2412.63	Polish zloty	3.14	Thai baht	26.07
Czech koruna	30.08	Irish £	0.6459	Port. escudo	172.67	Turkish lira	132250.
Danish krone	6.5657	Israeli shek.	3.406	Russ ruble	57-42.00	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.3934	Kow dinar	0.3017	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolív.	478.50
Fin. markka	5.1785	Malay. ring.	2.513	Sing. $	1.4405		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6315	1.6307	1.6299	Japanese yen	125.41	124.88	124.38
Canadian dollar	1.3972	1.3943	1.3919	Swiss franc	1.4556	1.4505	1.4458
Deutsche mark	1.7133	1.7094	1.7057				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo).

Chinese Freighter Flies Taiwan Flag in a First

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — A Chinese ship hoisted the Taiwan flag Sunday when it sailed into Kaohsiung port to become only the second mainland vessel to visit the island and the first to fly its flag in nearly five decades.

The 4,060-ton Far East Glory, belonging to the China Foreign Trade Transportation (Fujian) Corp., docked at Kaohsiung at around 5:00 P.M., a day after the arrival of the first Chinese ship to ply a direct shipping route between the rivals.

But the first ship did not fly the Taiwan flag. The hoisting of the port country's flag as a matter of protocol is a sensitive issue because China has considered Taiwan a renegade province since the end of the civil war in 1949.

According to international custom, a seafaring vessel usually flies the flags of its country of registration and of the country of port-of-call, but vessels can choose not to raise flags after sunset. The first ship, the Sheng Da, moored outside Kaohsiung for five hours and entering just after sunset, flying no flags.

The resumption of direct shipping between China and Taiwan was greeted Sunday with silence by both Beijing and Taipei. The sailings were made possible after China last week gave six Taiwan shipping companies approval to sail the direct route, reciprocating permission that Taiwan granted China in January. *(Reuters, AFP)*

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Manila to Issue 20-Year Bond As It Expands Credit Market

Bloomberg News

MANILA — Despite a setback on international credit markets last week, the Philippines will push ahead with plans to beef up its credit market by selling its first 20-year Treasury bond Tuesday.

The Bureau of Treasury plans to sell 2 billion pesos ($75.9 million) of the bonds, putting the Philippines among the few Asian countries with local-currency debt of that maturity.

The sale will take place one week after the central bank, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, canceled the sale of up to $1.25 billion of 30-year and 100-year bonds in the United States. The bank balked at paying the higher interest rates demanded by investors to complete the sale.

"I don't expect any problems" for the 20-year bond, said Eric Cruz, a director at Deutsche Bank.

Though Manila has little need for the money — the government expects to post a budget surplus of 17 billion pesos this year — the new bond will set a benchmark for borrowing costs, making it easier for companies to borrow over a 20-year term.

Setting the stage for the sale of the bond is an economy growing at an annual rate of 7 percent, accompanied by slowing inflation.

'Lucky Break' Underlies Stable Business Cycle

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Why is this business cycle different from most others? Are the remarkably stable conditions over the past five years sustainable? Is inflation dead? Or is this all just a transitory phase of an irrational exuberance?

An intriguing in-depth analysis by the London-based research team at Union Bank of Switzerland concludes that the exuberance, most evident in the U.S. equity markets, is not only rational but also likely to persist and encompass Western Europe and Japan before financial markets succumb to their traditional roller-coaster pattern.

This business cycle is different, argue Bill Martin, Chris Carter and George Magnus, the authors of "Cycles and Securities," thanks to policy blunders that resulted in a period of exceptionally desynchronized economic activity in the United States, Germany and Japan.

"The tranquillity of the 1990s is not due to sudden major shifts in the behavior of bond markets or real economies. Instead, the world had a lucky break," the UBS analysts wrote, due to "a unique set of accidents."

These are identified as the reunification of Germany at the wrong rate of exchange, which set off an inflationary boom that then had to be contained, and the virtual locking of exchange rates within the European Union, in preparation for monetary union, to an appreciating Deutsche mark.

The ensuing deflation in Europe coincided with Japan's belated efforts to burst the bubble that had been permitted to develop in domestic asset prices, severely damaging its financial system.

As a result, the volatility of the global business cycle has been minimized.

"There are only a very few instances this century — 1929, 1969, 1987 — when this measure of instability has been so low," the authors wrote.

Despite the ominous comparison, they added that they "do not forecast a crash."

"Chances are that the present highly stable conditions will continue this year and next," the authors wrote, and then ebb as volatility in global activity picks up.

The timing of that expected turnaround is difficult to call, the authors acknowledge. But "for the next year or so," they said, investors should remain fully invested in stocks. For them, that means keeping 60 percent of portfolios in equities, 30 percent in bonds and 10 percent in cash.

They recommend overweighting stock holdings in Japan and Europe and underweighting exposure in the United States, where they see the greatest downside risk.

"In the very long run, bonds are likely to be a better defensive play than stocks," the analysts wrote. For now, they advocate bonds denominated in dollars or pounds.

While U.S. and British interest rates are expected to continue rising, the analysts predicted much less risk in those currencies than in bonds denominated in marks or yen, as German and Japanese interest rates have not yet begun to rise and the possibility of such an increase is not priced into bonds.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending April 18. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Austrian Schilling				
204 Austria	5⅝	01/17/07	98.9000	5.6900
247 Austria	6¼	05/31/06	103.5500	6.0400
Belgian Franc				
139 Belgium	9	03/28/03	120.7500	7.4500
191 Belgium Olo	7½	07/29/08	112.70	6.6500
Canadian Dollar				
147 Canada	7¼	06/01/03	105.8680	6.8500
174 Canada	7	12/01/06	102.9000	6.8000
Danish Krone				
5 Denmark	8	03/15/06	111.1300	7.2000
18 Denmark	9	11/15/00	114.70	7.8500
24 Denmark	9	11/15/98	108.7300	8.2800
27 Denmark	7	11/15/07	103.1000	6.7900
35 Denmark	7	11/10/24	95.8500	7.3000
40 Denmark	7	12/15/04	105.5800	6.6300
43 Denmark	8	11/15/01	111.8400	7.1500
59 Denmark	8	05/15/03	111.8000	7.1600
75 Denmark	6	12/10/99	104.4000	5.7500
88 Denmark	7	08/15/97	101.6900	6.8800
98 Denmark	6	11/15/02	102.8600	5.8300
108 Denmark	5	08/15/05	93.2000	5.3600
130 Denmark	4	02/15/00	99.7000	4.0100
142 Denmark	7	02/15/98	103.4000	6.7700
190 Denmark	6	02/15/99	104.0500	5.7700
Deutsche Mark				
1 Germany	6¼	04/26/06	103.8725	6.0200
2 Germany	6	01/04/07	102.0000	5.8800
3 Germany	8	01/21/02	114.3000	7.0000
4 Germany	6½	10/14/05	105.6220	6.1500
7 Germany	6	01/05/06	102.1700	5.8700
8 Germany	5	08/20/01	102.2850	4.8900
9 Germany	6⅝	05/12/05	108.4900	6.3400
10 Germany	8	07/22/02	114.7900	6.9700
12 Germany	8¼	09/20/01	114.8800	7.1800
13 Germany	5	05/21/01	102.6500	4.8700
14 Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	112.5800	6.6600
15 Germany	7⅜	01/03/05	111.7767	6.6000
16 Treuhand	7⅜	12/02/02	111.8050	6.6000
17 Germany	3½	12/18/98	100.1200	3.5000
19 Germany	6¼	01/04/24	95.8471	6.5200
20 Germany	6	02/16/06	102.1020	5.8800
22 Germany	3½	09/18/98	100.2600	3.4900
23 Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	110.4750	6.4500
26 Germany	7½	11/11/04	112.6367	6.6600
28 Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	107.6267	6.1600
29 Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	108.9800	6.3100
30 Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	103.0960	4.9700
31 Treuhand	6⅛	07/01/99	106.3000	6.0000
32 Germany	5¼	02/21/01	103.3625	5.0800
33 Germany	8⅜	05/21/01	114.9700	7.2800
34 Germany	6½	07/15/03	107.0200	6.0700
36 Germany Tbills	zero	07/18/97	98.6014	2.9500
37 Germany	5¾	08/22/00	105.3250	5.4600
38 Germany	5⅞	05/15/00	105.6725	5.5600
39 Germany	9	10/20/00	116.0067	7.7600
41 Germany	8⅜	08/20/01	116.7750	7.4900
42 Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	107.1350	6.0700
46 Germany	8½	02/20/01	114.9300	7.4000
47 Germany	8⅞	12/20/00	115.9550	7.6500
49 Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	105.3000	5.9400
50 Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	113.4867	6.8300
51 Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	108.0700	6.2500
52 Germany	8⅜	07/20/00	114.7825	7.6200
53 Germany	8¼	07/21/97	102.4400	8.0500
55 Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	110.6533	6.4400
56 Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	103.3200	5.9300
58 Treuhand	6	11/12/03	104.2540	5.7600
60 Germany	6½	03/15/00	107.2540	6.0600
61 Treuhand	5	01/14/99	102.9350	4.8600
62 Germany	6¾	04/22/03	108.5050	6.2200
64 Germany	7	12/22/97	103.4100	6.7700
66 Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	106.2200	5.8800
69 Germany	6⅛	05/20/98	104.0400	6.1300
72 Germany	6¾	09/15/99	107.6400	6.2700
73 Germany	7	01/13/00	108.7440	6.4400
78 Germany	6	06/20/16	95.6075	6.2800
79 Germany	7¼	10/21/02	111.2275	6.5200
81 Germany	6	09/15/03	104.7238	5.7300
83 Germany	5⅜	02/22/99	103.8475	5.1800
84 Germany	6¾	07/15/04	108.1600	6.2400
85 Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	103.3300	6.4100
90 Germany	5¾	05/28/99	104.7800	5.4900
91 Germany	7½	10/20/97	103.1400	7.2700
93 Germany	5¼	10/20/98	103.1600	5.0900
94 Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	103.6100	5.4300
95 Germany	7¾	02/21/00	110.9700	6.9800
97 Germany	9	01/22/01	116.6214	7.7200
101 Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	104.7300	5.4900
104 Treuhand	5	12/17/98	102.8700	4.8600
105 Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	103.9000	5.9000
106 Germany	5¾	08/20/98	103.7200	5.5400
107 Germany	8	09/22/97	103.1300	7.7600
112 Germany	8½	08/21/00	114.1700	7.4500
115 Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	106.1300	6.4800
119 Germany	5¼	02/25/98	102.1700	5.1400
124 Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	105.6500	5.8000
128 Treuhand	7	11/25/99	108.5433	6.4500
131 Germany	5¼	11/20/97	101.7100	5.1600
135 Germany	8	03/20/97	100.7200	7.9400
150 Germany	7¼	10/20/97	102.9600	7.0400
152 Germany	5¾	08/20/97	101.4600	5.6700
154 Germany	2.9953	09/30/04	99.1700	3.0200
155 EIB	6	10/22/03	104.3556	5.7500
156 Dsl Fin	6	01/15/07	98.1568	6.1100
160 Ba Credit Card	6	11/15/05	102.7583	5.8400
164 Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	106.6857	6.4400
167 Greece	6¾	11/13/06	102.5500	6.5800
169 Germany	6	02/20/98	102.9300	5.8300
184 Austria	6½	01/10/24	97.9000	6.6400
192 Germany	7¼	01/20/00	109.4540	6.6200
194 Germany	2.9000	04/06/00	99.6600	2.9100
203 TVA	6⅞	09/18/06	103.2800	6.1700
205 German States	6¼	08/21/06	102.3400	6.1100
207 Germany	6¼	02/20/98	103.1600	6.0600
212 Denmark	5	10/16/01	101.8500	4.9100
222 Germany Tbills	zero	04/18/97	99.3417	2.8800
226 Germany	8¾	05/22/00	114.45	7.6500
233 World Bank	7⅛	04/12/05	109.5500	6.5000
242 NordrheinLd	5¾	05/14/02	104.2500	5.5200
Dutch Guilder				
25 Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	104.1100	6.0000
45 Netherlands	6	01/15/06	103.0500	5.8200
70 Netherlands	5¾	09/15/02	104.2500	5.5200
77 Netherlands	8¼	09/15/01	117.20	7.4700
86 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/00	112.1500	7.3600
87 Netherlands	9	01/15/01	116.70	7.7100
92 Netherlands	9	05/15/00	115.0500	7.8200
99 Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	103.0000	5.5800
109 Netherlands	7	03/15/99	106.9500	6.5500
111 Netherlands	7	06/15/05	109.9000	6.3700
114 Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	108.1500	6.2400
117 Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	113.90	6.5800
118 Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	116¼	7.1000
120 Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	111¾	6.4900
123 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/07	119.5500	6.9000
143 Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	114.8000	6.5300
149 Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	107.8000	6.0300
162 Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	114.8500	6.7500
178 Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	108.6200	6.9000
181 Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	115.1800	7.3800
185 Netherlands	8¾	05/01/00	114.1000	7.6700
186 Netherlands	7	02/15/03	110.5500	6.3300
213 Netherlands	7½	11/15/99	109.5500	6.8500
215 Netherlands	9	07/01/00	115.3500	7.8000
218 Netherlands	7¾	01/15/00	110.5500	7.0100
225 Netherlands	6½	01/15/99	105.6500	6.1500
230 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/02	115.8500	7.1200
235 Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	104.4000	6.2300
ECU				
71 France OAT	7	04/25/06	107.6000	6.5100
127 France OAT	7½	04/25/05	111.40	6.7300
133 France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	104.9900	5.7100
141 France BTAN	5	03/16/99	101.9300	4.9100
146 UK T-note	5	01/26/99	101.5000	4.9300
148 Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	116.20	7.8500
157 France OAT	6	04/25/04	102.7000	5.8400
180 France OAT	9½	04/25/00	114.5700	8.2900
183 France OAT	6¾	04/25/02	107.7500	6.2600
193 France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	115 5/16	7.1500
214 France BTAN	7¼	03/16/98	103.5500	7.0000
244 Cais Coop Econ	4⅛	02/26/06	99.7100	4.0700
Finnish Markka				
179 Finland Serial s	7¼	04/18/06	108.5991	6.6800
French Franc				
116 France OAT	7¼	04/25/06	112.6200	6.4400
159 France BTAN	7	10/12/00	109.8900	6.3700
161 France B.T.A.N.	4½	10/12/98	101.8400	4.4200
170 France OAT	7½	04/25/05	114.1800	6.5700
175 France OAT	6½	10/25/06	107.0100	6.0700
188 France B.T.A.N.	5½	10/12/01	104.3500	5.2700
229 France OAT	8½	11/25/02	118.8500	7.1500
245 France OAT	5½	04/25/04	102.3400	5.3700
Irish Punt				
236 Ireland	6½	10/18/01	103.1000	6.3000
Italian Lira				
102 Deutsche Bk Fin	zero	01/20/32	8	7.4800
173 Dresdner Bank	zero	11/20/26	10.1501	7.9700
187 Morgan Trust	zero	01/21/27	12.90	7.0600
Japanese Yen				
172 World Bank	5¼	03/20/02	117⅝	4.4600
196 World Bank	4½	06/20/00	111¼	4.0400
221 World Bank	4¾	12/20/04	117¼	4.0500
228 EIB	3	09/20/06	103.0000	2.9100
234 Fuji Psu	0¼	02/01/02	89.5000	3.3500
248 Italy	3¾	06/08/05	108.6250	3.4500
Norwegian Krona				
189 Norway Tbills	4.7000	03/19/97	3.3600	139.9000
Spanish Peseta				
166 Spain	8	05/30/04	109.8390	7.28
176 Spain	8.40	04/30/01	110.5020	7.6000
209 Spain	8.80	04/30/06	114.6570	7.6800
216 Spain	10.10	02/28/01	116.1670	8.6900
239 Spain	9.40	04/30/99	108.5910	8.6600
Swedish Krona				
63 Sweden	11	01/21/99	112.2570	9.8000
100 Sweden 1036	10¼	05/05/00	115.6290	8.8600
182 Sweden	6	02/09/05	97.3010	6.1700
199 Sweden	13	06/15/01	129.0620	10.0700
237 Sweden	6½	10/25/06	98.5620	6.5900
U.S. Dollar				
6 Brazil Cap S.L	4½	04/15/14	81.4882	5.5200
11 Argentina FRNL	6⅝	03/29/05	88.1383	7.5200
21 Argentina par L	5¼	03/31/23	64.9870	8.0800
44 Brazil	6½	01/01/01	97.9500	6.6400
48 Mexico	11½	05/15/26	109.6250	10.4900
54 Brazil L	6½	04/15/06	89.9880	7.2200
57 Brazil par ZI	5	04/15/24	64.4510	7.7600
65 Brazil S.L	6 9/16	04/15/12	79.6510	8.2400
67 Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	77.8750	8.6700
68 Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	75.6563	8.2600
74 Brazil S.ZI	6½	04/15/24	80.1500	8.1100
80 Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	75.6010	8.2700
82 Ecuador	3	02/28/15	67.4824	4.4500
89 Mexico	9⅞	01/15/07	102.2500	9.6600
96 Argentina L	6⅞	03/31/23	81.1120	7.8600
103 Bulgaria	6 11/16	07/28/11	52.7260	12.6800
110 Brazil S.L	6 9/16	04/15/09	85.1250	7.7100
113 Poland	6½	10/27/24	98.3000	6.6100
121 Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	94.2545	7.2900
122 Mexico	7 9/16	08/06/01	100.9000	7.5000
125 Poland	4	10/27/14	84.2000	4.7500
126 Ecuador par	3¼	02/28/25	47.2717	6.8800
129 Mexico A	6.4531	12/31/19	91.4760	7.0500
132 Argentina	5 11/16	04/01/01	125.7000	4.5200
134 Mexico D	6.3516	12/28/19	90.5000	7.0200
136 Caisse Dette Soc	5.3594	12/10/01	99.7500	5.3700
137 Ford Motor	5 11/16	01/17/02	99.7900	5.7000
138 Mexico	11⅜	09/15/16	109.2500	10.4100
140 Britain	5 5/16	10/04/01	99.8600	5.3200
144 Brazil Cbond S.L	4½	04/15/14	85.5387	5.2600
145 Wachovia Bk	7	10/17/08	99.2500	7.0500
151 Finland	5⅞	02/27/06	93.8750	6.2600
153 Min Fin. Russ	9¼	11/27/01	97.5000	9.4900
158 EIB	7⅛	09/18/06	102.6250	6.9400
163 Bulgaria	6 11/16	07/28/24	57.3000	11.6700
165 Ecuador	6½	02/28/25	72.9367	8.9100
168 Canada	6½	05/30/01	100.5000	6.4700
171 Argentina	11	10/09/06	105.3750	10.4400
177 EIB	zero	11/06/26	13	7.0800
195 Bulgaria	2¼	07/28/12	39.4760	5.7000
197 Btc Cap Trust 1	6.3438	12/30/26	99.0000	6.4100
198 Argentina	8⅜	12/20/03	95.2500	8.7900
200 Fed Rep Brazil	8⅞	11/05/01	100.7500	8.8100
201 Mydfa Trust	zero	09/15/07	88.1600	zero
202 Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	68.4200	9.1300
206 Fannie Mae	6⅜	01/16/02	99.8750	6.3800
208 Arg Cap Fund	6⅛	02/14/06	93.3750	6.8300
210 Panama pdi	6 9/16	07/17/16	84.0125	7.8100
211 Argentina Pred	5 11/16	09/01/02	110.1000	5.16
217 Mexico B	6⅛	12/31/19	90.9956	7.0100
219 Ecuad pdi Reg	3	02/28/15	67.7533	4.4300
220 World Bank	6⅝	08/21/06	99.3750	6.6700
223 Venezuela par B	6¾	03/31/20	77.9375	8.6600
224 Britain	6¾	07/19/01	101.2500	6.6700
227 IADB	6⅞	09/27/01	101.5000	6.7700
231 Poland par	3	10/27/24	55.8767	5.3700
232 IBRD	5.6800	09/27/99	98.8849	5.7400
238 Mexico C	6⅛	12/31/19	91.0035	7.0100
240 Mexico	9¾	02/06/01	104.3750	9.3400
241 Philippines Fix	8¾	10/07/16	102.5000	8.5400
243 Ferrovie Dello	9⅛	07/06/09	117⅝	7.7600
246 Italy B	zero	01/10/01	77.7500	6.5500
249 Arg Bonex 89	5.6455	12/28/99	36.8625	15.3100
250 Stand Charter3	5.9000	12/31/99	86.3700	6.8300

For Bonds, a Lull Before the Sell-Off

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — With no major economic reports on the horizon to influence Treasury bond prices this week, investors are likely to focus on new supply coming into the market.

The Treasury will auction $17.0 billion of 2-year notes Tuesday and $12.5 billion of 5-year notes Wednesday. Traders and investors said the likeliest short-term scenario was for prices to hover around current levels this week, though they did not rule out a slight drop after the auctions.

The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond issue finished last week at 7.05 percent, down from 7.18 percent the previous week, as prices rose. The market got a helping hand from inflation data and a few numbers pointing to some softening in economic activity.

But most investors dismissed the possibility that the bond market's sell-off was over. The prospect of one or possibly two more rate increases by the Federal Reserve Board will keep Treasury prices under pressure in coming months, they said.

"The fact of the matter is, the Fed's going to have to tighten more and the economy is still strong," said Mike

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Sanchez, a portfolio manager at Hotchkis & Wiley Funds. "Rates generally need to move modestly higher."

Scott Colbert, director of fixed income at Commerce Bank Investment Management Group, said he thought the Fed needed to raise rates twice more. He predicted that the yield on the 30-year bond would climb back to 7.5 percent before the economy was dampened.

He noted that consumers had become more secure in their jobs and were seeing their earnings rise. In that more favorable economic environment, he said mortgage rates would have to rise to 8.5 percent or 8.75 percent, from just below 8 percent, to have an impact on growth. The market made a mistake late last year, he said, when it rallied and drove mortgage rates lower while the economy was still in good shape.

Among the data lifting bond prices last week were the decline in the Philadelphia Fed's April business survey, the rise in initial unemployment claims, the weakening in the weekly chain store sales surveys and the 2-point drop in the home builders' April survey.

"I'm fully aware that every one of those things can be explained away," said Patrick Dimick, a UBS Securities Treasury market strategist. "But taken as a whole, the composite picture is one of a potentially pronounced loss of economic momentum from March into April."

He said such a slowdown would probably be a one-month phenomenon. Even so, he said, slower April growth could prevent the Fed from raising rates at its May 20 meeting.

(Bridge News, Market News)

Junk Bonds Post Largest Gains in 2 Months

Bloomberg News

NEW YORK — Junk bonds have made their biggest gains in more than two months, as cash began to flow back into high-yield bond mutual funds.

Total returns on junk bonds rose 0.55 percent last week, based on 860 issues tracked by Merrill Lynch & Co. The increase helped offset losses among high-yield bonds since late March, when the Federal Reserve Board raised interest rates.

Individual investors and brokers, determining that junk bonds have fallen enough to reflect attractive values, are returning to the high-yield market. They invested $101.2 million in high-yield bond mutual funds for the week through Wednesday, according to AMG Data Services, the first net inflow in a month.

But worries remain, especially given the likelihood that the Fed will again raise rates when its policy-making committee meets May 20.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Paul Floren

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
American Express Credit Corp.	$400	2002	0.05	99.782	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.175%. (Goldman Sachs.)
China Investment Bank	$100	2002	0.45	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. Denominations $250,000. (Chase Manhattan Asia.)
Ford Credit Auto Loan Master Trust	$750	2004	0.09	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.275%. (Goldman Sachs.)
General Motors Acceptance Corp.	$1,000	2002	0.125	99.761	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.225%. (Morgan Stanley.)
National Bank of New Zealand	$250	2000	libor	99.945	—	Interest will be 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.125%. (Merrill Lynch.)
Suntrust Banks	$250	2002	0.08	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Salomon Brothers.)
City of Gothenburg	DM250	2001	0.02	100	—	Under 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Korean Development Bank	DM500	2001	0.15	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Dresdner Kleinwort Benson.)
Avco Trust	£125	2000	0.10	99.965	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.125%. (UBS.)
Britannia Building Society	£100	2007	0.40	99.89	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par in 2002, thereafter coupon will be 0.90% over 3-month Libor. Fees 0.40%. Denominations £100,000. (Lehman Brothers.)
Hypothekenbank in Essen	FF3,000	1999	⅛	100.058	—	Over 3-month Pibor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. Denominations FF100,000. (Credit Commercial de France.)
Morgan Stanley Int'l.	ITL250,000	1999	0.05	99.95	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. (Credito Italiano.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechselbank	$200	2001	7	101.225	—	Reoffered at 99.85. Noncallable. Fees 1 ⅜%. (Bear Stearns Int'l.)
Copamex Industrias	$200	2004	11 ⅜	99.901	—	Callable in 2002. Fees not disclosed. (Citibank.)
DG Bank-Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank	$100	2002	6	100	—	Interest will be 6% until 1998, resetting annually thereafter at 6¼%, 6½%, 7% and 8½%. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (DG Bank.)
Eksportfinans	$300	2003	7	101.58	100	Reoffered at 99.98. Noncallable. Fees 1 ⅞%. (Commerzbank.)
European Investment Bank	$500	2007	7¼	101.461	100.65	Reoffered at 99.786. Noncallable. Fees 2%. Denominations $10,000. (Goldman Sachs.)
Glaxo Wellcome	$350	2002	7	101.025	100.05	Reoffered at 99.425. Noncallable. Fees 1 ⅞%. (CSFB.)
Japan Development Bank	$500	2002	7	101.378	100.25	Reoffered at 99.753. Noncallable. Fees 1 ⅝%. (Goldman Sachs.)
IBM Int'l. Finance	$250	2000	6¾	100.913	99.80	Reoffered at 99.738. Noncallable. Fees 1 ⅜%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Merrill Lynch	$200	2002	7¼	101.357	100.10	Reoffered at 99.782. Noncallable. Fees 1 ⅞%. (Merrill Lynch.)
Merrill Lynch	$325	2002	7¼	101.483	—	Reoffered at 99.908. Noncallable. Fees 1 ⅞%. (Merrill Lynch.)
Westlb Finance Curacao	$200	2002	7¼	101.525	99.88	Reoffered at 99.90. Callable at par in 1999. Fees 1 ⅝%. (Lehman Brothers.)
Bank Fur Arbeit und Wirtschaft	DM300	2001	4 ⅝	101.70	—	Reoffered at 99.775. Noncallable. Fees 2.15%. (Bayerische Landesbank.)
KFW Int'l. Finance	DM250	2002	4¾	101.722	99.75	Reoffered at 99.972. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (CSFB.)
Rheinhyp Finance	DM300	2001	4½	101.345	—	Reoffered at 99.82. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Commerzbank.)
Wuerttmberg Hypothekenbank	DM1,700	2002	4¾	99.64	—	Reoffered at 99.47. Noncallable. Increased from 1 billion marks. Fees 0.25%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
European Investment Bank	£500	2007	7 ⅝	102.12	99.05	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
Korea Electric Power	£150	2007	8½	99.821	100.15	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
F. Van Lanschot Bankiers	DF400	2007	6	100.975	—	Reoffered at 99.40. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (ABN AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Deutsche Bank Finance	ITL200,000	1999	6½	101.065	99.80	Noncallable. Fees 1¼%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
United Mexican States	ITL500,000	2017	11	100	99.85	Noncallable. Fees 0.70%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	SAR1,000	2017	zero	7.40	—	Yield 13.98. Fungible with outstanding issue raising total amount to 6 billion rand. Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. (Hambros Bank.)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, April 21-25

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Tokyo:** Japan-China hold talks aimed at reaching a new bilateral fishing-rights agreement. Monday and Tuesday. **Seoul:** Seoul Motor Show '97. Starts Thursday. **Earnings:** Aberfoyld, Daimaru, Goldfields, RGC.	**Duesseldorf:** "Telecommunications Conference," organized by the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany. Thursday and Friday. **London:** "Oil and Gas in Latin America — The Challenges Ahead," organized by Global Energy Studies.	**Washington:** The International Monetary Fund/World Bank to hold spring meeting. **Vancouver, British Columbia:** Canadian Electricity Association conference. Though Wednesday. **San Diego:** Internet strategies for utilities. Wednesday through Friday.
Monday April 21	**Bangkok:** Commercial banks and finance and securities companies to release results for the quarter ended March. **Tokyo:** Economic Planning Agency to release diffusion index for February.	**Madrid:** Industrial production index. **Stockholm:** Riksbank to release current account data for February. **Earnings:** Astra, Boisset, Eurotunnel, Norsk Hydro, Dassault Systemes, Svenska Handelsbanken.	**Ottawa:** Wholesale trade data for February. **Washington:** Treasury Department to release budget statement for March. **Earnings:** Amoco, AT&T, BellSouth, Exxon, Union Carbide, Wells Fargo.
Tuesday April 22	**Manila:** Government to issue its first 20-year fixed-rate bond. **Tokyo:** Toa Fence begins trading on the over-the-counter market. **Earnings:** First Shanghai.	**Bonn:** Six leading economic institutes to release joint spring forecast on the economy. **Prague:** Foreign trade data for March. **Earnings:** Atlas Copco, Asea Brown Boveri, Mannesmann, PolyGram.	**Mexico City:** Foreign-reserves data and results of weekly auction of government securities. **Ottawa:** Retail sales data for February and consumer price index for March. **Earnings:** 3M, Shell, UAL, Xerox.
Wednesday April 23	**Wellington:** Employment and unemployment data for the quarter ended March. **Manila:** Securities and Exchange Commission hearing on alleged stock manipulation by Dharmala Securities and All Asia Securities.	**Paris:** European Commission to publish economic forecasts for 1997 and 1998. **London:** Retail sales data for March. **Copenhagen:** Consumer price index for March.	**Buenos Aires:** Industrial production data for March. **Santiago:** Trade balance data for March. **Toronto:** Stock exchange's last day of floor trading before switching to a wholly automated trading system.
Thursday April 24	**Tokyo:** Economic Planning Agency to release consumer and business sentiment indexes for the quarter ended March. **Wellington:** Foreign trade data for March.	**Paris:** Bank of France monetary policy council to meet. Industrial production data for January. **Stockholm:** Riksbank board to meet. **Vienna:** Austrian National Bank to hold annual general meeting.	**Brasilia:** CMN, the monetary council, to hold monetary policy meeting. **Ottawa:** Employment, earnings and working hours data for February. **Washington:** Initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims.
Friday April 25	**Hong Kong:** Pacific Ports lists trading on Hong Kong exchange. **Seoul:** Parliamentary investigation related to the Hanbo Group scandal resumes, with questioning of Kim Hyun Chul, a son of President Kim Young Sam.	**Paris:** Consumer price index for March. **Stockholm:** Trade balance and producer price data for March. **Earnings:** Ericsson, Paribas, Trelleborg.	**Sao Paulo:** Inflation data for 30 days ended Tuesday. **Ottawa:** Industrial product and raw materials price indexes for March. **Washington:** Existing-home sales data for March. **Earnings:** Kellogg, US West.

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	Apr. 18	Apr. 11	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	6,703.55	6,391.69	+4.88
DJ Util.	213.18	211.99	-0.56
DJ Trans.	2,501.33	2,385.13	+4.87
S & P 100	746.85	715.41	715.41
S & P 500	766.34	737.65	+3.89
S & P Ind	902.69	865.44	+4.30
NYSE Cp	402.61	389.47	-3.38
Nasdaq Cp	1,222.57	1,206.90	+1.30
Japan			
Nikkei 225	18,352.14	17,846.98	+2.82
Britain			
FTSE 100	4,310.50	4,270.70	+0.93
Canada			
TSE Indus.	5,826.30	5,690.00	+2.40
France			
CAC 40	2,547.56	2,574.56	—1.05
Germany			
DAX	3,344.39	3,340.05	+0.13
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	12,541.18	12,516.60	+0.20
World			
MSCIP	813.21	805.03	+1.02%

World Index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

	Apr. 18	Apr. 11
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8½	8½
Federal funds rate	5 9/16	5⅝
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.45	0.45
3-month interbank	0.59	0.59
Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	5 9/16	6.00
3-month interbank	6 5/16	6¼
France		
Intervention rate	3.10	3.10
Call money	3 5/16	3⅜
3-month interbank	3⅜	3½
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.10	3.15
3-month interbank	3.27	3.27

Gold	Apr. 18	Apr. 11	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	342.10	347.95	-1.68%

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	Apr. 18	Apr. 11	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	7.05	7.01	7.05	6.53
U.S. $, mdm term	6.78	6.67	6.79	6.10
U.S. $, short term	6.49	6.44	6.50	5.96
Pounds sterling	7.68	7.74	7.75	7.09
French francs	5.01	5.02	5.02	4.66
Italian lire	7.38	7.66	7.78	6.98
Danish kroner	5.77	5.84	5.92	5.38
Swedish kronor	5.56	5.59	5.41	4.82
ECUs, long term	6.26	6.28	6.32	5.76
ECUs, mdm term	5.29	5.32	5.33	4.76
Can. $	6.49	6.48	6.51	5.70
Aus. $	7.67	7.75	7.86	7.11
N.Z. $	8.33	8.33	8.39	7.19
Yen	1.65	1.68	1.94	1.64

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales — Apr. 18

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	—	586.2	358.5	904.2
Convert.	—	59.1	50.9	0.3
FRNs	159.5	253.6	1,083.0	240.9
ECP	11,658.3	7,816.3	11,890.1	10,764.9
Total	11,817.8	8,715.2	13,382.5	11,910.3

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	21,691.9	20,438.6	75,045.8	28,998.1
Convert.	877.1	458.0	3,250.0	1,502.8
FRNs	18,473.5	4,863.4	43,125.7	5,851.1
ECP	12,178.4	11,260.8	20,520.2	25,875.6
Total	53,220.9	37,020.8	141,941.7	62,217.6

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5½	5 11/16	5⅞
Deutsche mark	3 3/16	2 15/16	3⅛
Pound sterling	5 15/16	6 3/16	6½
French franc	3⅛	3¼	3 5/16
ECU	4 7/16	4 7/16	4½
Yen	7/16	⅝	½

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

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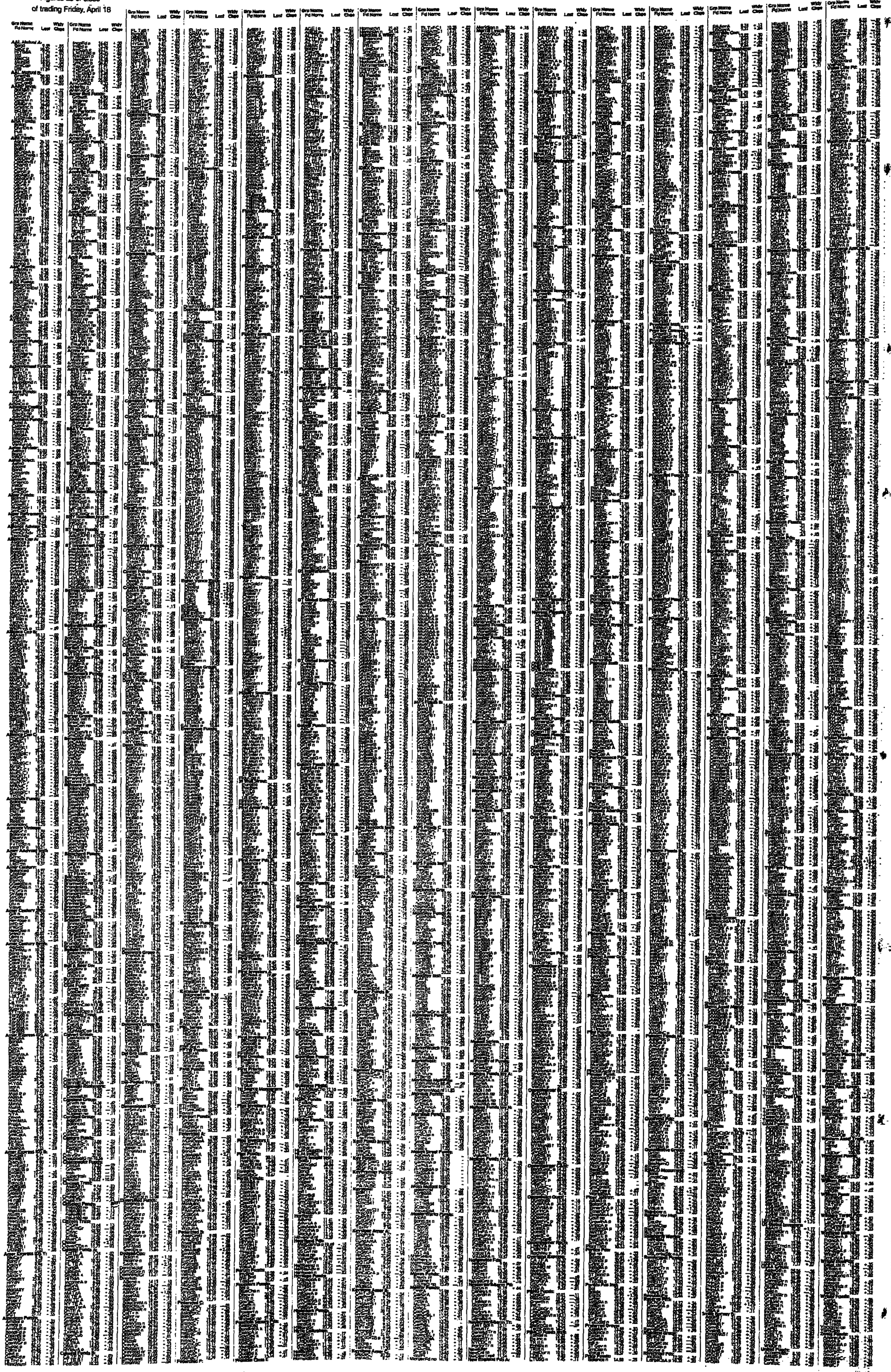
NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, April 18

Continued on Page 17

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 18



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Dollar Stalled at a Crossroads

Traders Take Wait-and-See Attitude Ahead of G-7

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Logic dictates that the dollar should remain strong because that is what currently suits the best interests of the United States, Germany and Japan. The official rhetoric from Japan and Germany, however, suggests that the dollar has climbed enough — if not too far.

So, analysts report, look for a standoff in the foreign-exchange market this week as operators hold back from a natural tendency to push the dollar higher and await some clarification of intentions from the regular spring meeting of finance ministers and central bankers of the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries in Washington next weekend.

"There's a natural tendency to be overweight dollars," said Neil MacKinnon of Citibank in London. "But it's unlikely the market will do much this week, not until there are clearer signals from the G-7."

At their February meeting in Berlin, G-7 officials appeared intent on capping the dollar's advance. In fact, all they did was to slow its advance. In the first six weeks of the year, the dollar climbed 6.3 percent versus the yen and 7.8 percent against the Deutsche mark. In the subsequent 11 weeks ended Friday, the dollar advanced a further 2 percent, to 125.885 yen, and 3 percent, to 1.7118 DM.

Policymaker rhetoric at the upcoming meeting "probably will shift more strongly against additional dollar gains," said Kermit Schoenholtz at Salomon Brothers Inc. in London. But, he added, with short-term U.S. interest rates likely to continue rising — adding to the attraction of holding dollars — the currency would likely climb to 130 yen and 1.75 DM, especially given that neither Japan nor Germany is in a position to support its currency through an increase in interest rates.

Moreover, given the likely continuing U.S. need to slow the pace of growth, Western Europe no doubt would rather see a higher dollar bite into U.S. demand than an outright increase in U.S. rates, which could spill over to European bond and stock markets and impinge the recovery under way in Europe.

The wild card in this outlook is Japan. There is a limit to how much dollar strength/yen weakness it can tolerate — not just in terms of friction with the United States over an ever-widening Japanese trade surplus, but also in terms of the damage to its Pacific Basin trading partners, who are already unable to compete with a cheap yen, and to Japanese industrialists who have invested heavily in offshore production.

Were the dollar to threaten to break over the 130-yen level, some analysts say the Bank of Japan would raise the discount rate from its record low of 0.5 percent. The officially administered cost of overnight money is already below the discount rate, and analysts say a discount-rate increase would have minimal impact on the real economy and maximum effect in scaring foreign-exchange traders out of selling yen.

The danger is that Japan's ailing banking system can ill afford the likely loss on its holding of government bonds. On the other hand, a steepening of the Japanese yield curve would also enhance the earnings the banks yield from borrowing short-term and using the money to buy higher yielding government paper.

A lot also depends on how the economy responds to the April increase in the consumption tax. A fast recovery, says Brendan Brown at Tokyo-Mitsubishi International in London, could bring an increase in the discount rate by late summer.

Stephen Roach at Morgan Stanley & Co. sounds a similar warning, saying that Tokyo and Bonn both need to move from a position of ease to at least a policy of neutrality. "Both the Bank of Japan and the Bundesbank need to set real interest rates with an eye toward traditional cyclical considerations rather than allow them to be shaped by perceived structural perils," he said.

When a False Rumor Rocks Market

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In economics books, you can read that the stock market is a rational place, where an efficient market allows every stock to trade at a price that incorporates all publicly available information. Sure it is.

Consider the case of Castle Convertible Fund, a small closed-end fund that is traded on the American Stock Exchange. Volume is normally low, and it trades with all the excitement and volatility you would expect from a diversified portfolio of convertible stocks and bonds.

But for 22 wild minutes Tuesday, things were far from normal.

A wave of sell orders swept into the Amex on its automatic order entry system, most of them from one discount brokerage firm. The price of the fund, which was $24.625 at 12:46 P.M., when the first sell order came in, plunged to $20.25 by 12:58, when the specialist called in an Amex floor official to discuss what to do.

The fund was called, and asked if it had any news to report, but it was not until 1:08 that trading was halted. By then, the wave of sell orders had pushed the price down to $16.75, or 32 percent below where it was before the selling started.

After the fund said it had no news, trading reopened at 2:39, at $21.50, and the price moved back to $23 by the close. All told, 104,400 shares traded that day — more than had changed hands in any *month* during the last decade. That included 31,600 that were sold during the plunge.

What happened? It appears that someone heard that there was a scandal at a fund called CVF, which is the ticker symbol for the Castle fund and the way traders refer to it. There is such a scandal. But it involves an offshore fund, the Czech Value Fund, which had invested in a fraudulent operation.

INVESTING

Czech Value's problems had been reported the previous Friday in The Financial Times of London, using CVF as an abbreviation. Somebody then told investors to bail out of the wrong CVF, and the sell orders came in.

The Amex specialist trading the stock, Paul Oscher of Crooks, Oscher & Co., said he had acted responsibly. But David Alger, the fund's manager, said he had asked the Amex to change specialists because this one did not meet its obligation to maintain an orderly market.

"I thought a seven-point drop was excessive, given that this was not a semiconductor company that reported bad earnings," Mr. Alger said.

Thomas Ryan, the president of the Amex, says the specialist did his duty. But, Mr. Ryan conceded Friday, "in retrospect, we probably should have stopped trading earlier than we did."

That admission of error, amazingly enough, is being backed up with a money-back offer. Those who sold shares during the plunge are being offered the opportunity to reprice the trades at $21.50. Assuming they accept, that will cost the Amex about $48,000.

The real issue here is the illustration of how irrational markets can be. Sometimes a flood of orders — buy or sell — indicates something has really changed; sometimes it indicates something else.

That is true for an obscure fund like Castle, and it can be true for the entire market. A week ago, the Dow Jones industrial average fell 217 points in four days. Last week it rose 311 points. Why? First the sellers, and then perhaps the buyers, got carried away. The market may be rational in the long run, but the short-term story can be very different.

Chairman Ousted in Milan Bank War

Bloomberg News

MILAN — Banca Popolare di Milano SpA shareholders named Paolo Bassi chairman Sunday, ousting Francesco Cesarini after a long struggle between two factions for control of the bank.

Mr. Bassi was elected with 5,207 votes, against 1,275 votes for Mr. Cesarini, during a shareholders' meeting that lasted more than 12 hours.

The bank is a *popolare*, or cooperative, meaning all shareholders and depositors have one vote each at the company's annual meeting regardless of the amount of stock they own or the size of their accounts. That increases employee clout at the expense of other shareholders like investment funds.

Mr. Bassi was backed by employees protesting Mr. Cesarini's management, which has promised to cut costs and reduce personnel. The outcome underscored the difficulty Italian banks face in trying to dismiss workers and increase efficiency.

The bank's unions and employees also sought to derail Mr. Cesarini's proposal to change the bank's statutes to give more weight to shareholders who are not employees or depositors by introducing the right to vote by mail and proxy.

In addition, Mr. Cesarini advocated opening the bank's board to representatives of nonemployee shareholders.

"I made several proposals to improve the efficiency of the bank, and they were met with indifference if not downright rigidity," he told shareholders in a speech during the meeting. "My main error was that I was unable to endure the almost biblical time period that would have been needed to obtain full consent of all employees to proceed."

The victory for Mr. Bassi and the new board chosen by the bank's unions will hammer the bank's stock Monday, analysts said.

"It's not cautious to substitute a driver who has shown he was doing a good job," said Massimo Fortuzzi, a fund manager at Finanza & Futuro SpA.

The vote is the culmination of months of strife between a group of Mr. Cesarini's allies on the board and those directors representing workers, who picked Mr. Bassi to lead the challenge.

In March, the Bank of Italy intervened, telling Mr. Cesarini and the board to clear up the dispute over whether the bank would change its statutes. It hinted that if Banca Popolare's board was unable to come up with a solution to modify the statutes, the central bank would find a solution on its own.

Oakmark Select Fund Is a Fast Starter

By Virginia Munger Kahn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — New mutual funds often seem like time bombs. Once they reach a certain size or notoriety, they blow up. But it does not have to be that way.

A recent scan of this year's top performers turned up a striking new fund that shuns high-flying technology stocks, is not plunging into initial public offerings and is not relying on a performance record achieved before the public had a chance to buy into it.

It is Oakmark Select, part of the Oakmark family of funds from Harris Associates in Chicago. Its first months of life, though unlikely to be duplicated, have proved most beneficial to the early birds.

The fund is led by William Nygren, 38, who is also director of research for the Oakmark funds. In that role, he identifies stock opportunities along with six other analysts and they then try to sell their best ideas to the company's money managers.

Oakmark Select generally has fewer than 20 stocks in its portfolio (it had 18 as of Jan. 31), and its top five usually account for 50 percent of assets, Mr. Nygren said.

So far, that strategy looks promising.

The fund, introduced Nov. 1, gained a stunning 25 percent in its first three months, compared with a 12 percent rise for the Standard & Poor's 500 stock index. Even after the recent downturn in the market, the fund is up 5.3 percent so far this year, well ahead of the 3.3 percent gain of the S&P 500 with reinvested dividends.

The healthy returns can be attributed in no small part to the takeover boom. Mr. Nygren estimated that 8 percentage points of the fund's total return in the first quarter came from the announced buyouts of two of his biggest holdings: First USA Inc., a credit-card company that agreed to be acquired by Banc One Corp. in January, and McDonnell Douglas Corp., which agreed to become a part of Boeing Co. in December.

Before the acquisitions were announced, the two investments accounted for 30 percent of Oakmark Select's assets. The stocks were typical Oakmark selections.

Both companies were priced by the stock market at discounts to their value if sold in their entirety, and both were managed by executives who had a big stake in the company.

Beijing Revamps Regulation Of Bankruptcies and Mergers

Reuters

BEIJING — China has set up a group with responsibility for bankruptcies, takeovers and helping the jobless, taking a major step toward tackling a communist taboo that has long hampered reform of the state sector.

The State Council, or cabinet, recently approved the establishment of the working group, the official Xinhua news agency said Sunday.

While the number of bankruptcies in China has accelerated in recent years, Beijing has shied away from a widespread use of the practice because of controversy over the closure of state-owned companies and creation of a pool of urban jobless.

Under the new rules, the group will be responsible for handling bankruptcies and consolidations in cities designated as pilots for carrying out these methods of closing failed enterprises, Xinhua said.

A chief aim will be to ensure the reemployment of workers, in order to safeguard social stability, it said.

Under the new rules, pilot cities must work with banks to decide whether insolvent companies should be declared bankrupt and report the amount of bad debts that must be covered by a central fund before a company could proceed, Xinhua said.

China has said it will set aside 30 billion yuan ($3.60 billion) this year to cover bad debts of state enterprises, up from 20 billion yuan last year.

An asset appraisal office approved by the central government will move into the insolvent company, Xinhua said. If the company used land owned by the state, it said, the land would be transferred to a new owner after its value was independently appraised.

Income from the sale of assets must first be used to re-employ jobless workers, it said, and if this money is insufficient the local government must set aside a sum equivalent to three times the average annual salary of each worker.

Management officials responsible for the bankruptcy of a company will be punished and those who have committed crimes will face charges, it said. Government officials responsible for the company may also face punishment.

In consolidations, the company that takes over will be responsible for all debts and workers, it said. But companies that take over enterprises that have lost money for the previous three years will be allowed to repay debts over five years without interest.

A total of 6,232 enterprises declared bankruptcy in China last year, compared with 5,395 from 1989 to 1995.

Taiwan Criteria Threaten to Curb China Investment

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan has drafted a new set of criteria that may be used to regulate the level of investment in China, officials said.

"The criteria were drafted by a group of scholars and experts at the request of the Economics Ministry," an Investment Commission official said over the weekend, "and we might use them to screen our indirect investment in mainland China in the future."

"But before we use them, we would first seek consensus from government officials, businessmen and lawmakers," the official said.

The criteria would help determine if a Taiwan investment in a Chinese industry, with a possible transfer of technology, would harm industries in Taiwan, he said. The criteria would set a ceiling on the investment, which the official said would affect mostly larger Taiwan firms.

Taiwan has banned direct contact with China since the end of civil war in 1949, but more than 30,000 Taiwan companies have invested an estimated $30 billion in China since a thaw in the 1980s.

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NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Fidelity Frontier Fund Sicav (the "Fund") will be held at the registered office of the Fund in Luxembourg on May 2, 1997 at 9.45 a.m. to consider the following agenda:

1. To hear the report of the liquidator.
2. To appoint an auditor to the liquidation.

If you are unable to attend the above Extraordinary General Meeting, you are urged to execute the enclosed proxy and return it to the registered office of the Company prior to the date of the Meeting.

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Notice is hereby given that an extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders of the above Fund (the "Fund") will be held at the offices of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg, on April 30th, 1997 at 2.00 p.m. to consider, and if thought fit, pass the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS

1. **That the Fund be put into liquidation with effect from the date of the passing of this resolution;**
2. **That Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. be appointed as Liquidator of the Fund.**

The quorum for the meeting is shareholders representing 50% of the shares outstanding in the Fund, whether present in person or by proxy. In order to pass a resolution to liquidate the Fund, shareholders shares representing two thirds of the shares represented at the Meeting will be required to vote in favour of the resolution.

If the quorum is not reached, a second meeting will be held on June 2nd, 1997 at the same place at 2.00 p.m. to consider the same agenda. At such reconvened meeting there shall be no quorum requirement.

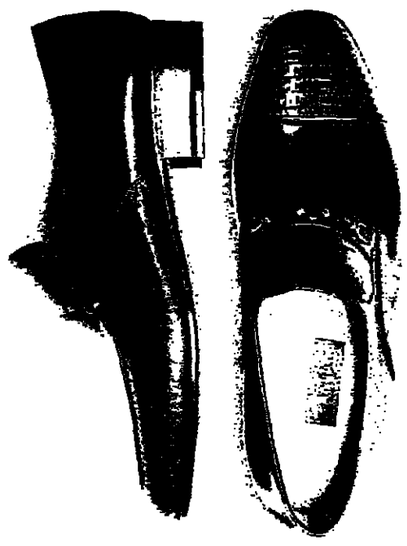
Holders of bearer shares who wish to attend the meeting, should deposit their share certificate with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg by no later than 5.30 pm (Luxembourg Time) on the day before the Meeting.

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SHORT COVER

Singapore's Retail Sales Dip 17.6%

SINGAPORE (AFP) — Singapore's retail sales plunged 17.6 percent in February from a year earlier, official figures showed Sunday, as hard-pressed retailers battle increasing competition for shopping dollars.

February retail sales, defined as those sold directly for personal and household consumption, reached 1.75 billion Singapore dollars ($1.2 billion), the department of statistics said. It represented a 17.6-percent contraction from February 1996, and an even steeper 30.1 percent fall from the previous month. The department blamed the dip on the fewer days in February and a spending decline following Chinese Lunar New Year festivities.

All retail sales segments except petrol service stations reported lower sales in February compared to January, the department said in a news release.

SGB Ready to Cede Noncore Stakes

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The Belgian holding company, Societe Generale de Belgique SA, is willing to give up control of its nonstrategic assets, the SGB chairman, Etienne Davignon, said.

"Even though all SGB's assets, with the exception of Tractebel, are no longer strategic, SGB will keep supporting them fully," Mr. Davignon was quoted as saying in Belgian financial daily De Financieel-Economische Tijd. Tractebel is a utility holding company. "SGB is even willing to give up control of these units, if it is in their interest."

Following the announcement of the planned merger of SGB's French parent company, Compagnie de Suez, with the French utility group Lyonnaise des Eaux, Tractebel is now the only strategic Belgian asset in the new merged group, which wants to become a world leader in utilities services.

U.S. Weighs Telecom Complaint

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — The U.S. government is considering filing a complaint against Germany with the World Trade Organization to protest slow progress in deregulation in the telecommunications area, a newsmagazine reported.

In a summary of an article to be published in next week's edition, Der Spiegel wrote that the United States is considering launching the complaint because Germany's Post and Telecommunications Ministry has not acted quickly enough to open up the market.

A spokeswoman for the U.S. trade representative, Charlene Barshefsky, could not confirm the report.

Japanese Firms Develop New Chip

TOKYO (AFP) — Fuji Electric Co. Ltd., Kawasaki Steel Corp. and Nissan Motor Co. Ltd. have jointly developed a universal intermediate semiconductor aimed at helping connect factory automation equipment, a newspaper reported.

The three companies said introduction of the new application specific integrated circuit would lead to a cut in production costs by simplifying connections in factory automation systems, Nihon Keizai Shimbun said.

The newly developed integrated circuit is designed to enable connections among robots, numerically controlled machine tools and sensors, the newspaper said.

For the Record

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. union workers went on strike Sunday at nine U.S. plants after failing to reach an agreement on a new three-year contract. *(Bloomberg)*

Microsoft Network's electronic-mail service was mostly restored Friday after a 36-hour shutdown to double the system's capacity. *(AP)*

Citicorp credit-card chief, Roberta Arena, 49, is to retire at year's end amid a reorganization of the company's consumer banking business, a spokesman said. *(Bloomberg)*

U.S. Markets Await Influx of German Companies

Bloomberg News

FRANKFURT — Investors seeking easier access to German companies on U.S. stock markets could soon get just that, according to Arthur Levitt, chairman of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

"In coming weeks I believe we will see more great German companies announcing listings on the U.S. market," he said at a Frankfurt conference to promote U.S. listings.

Only four companies from Germany, the world's third-largest economy, are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, which boasts 295 non-U.S. companies, while two are listed on the Nasdaq, which carries more than 400 non-U.S. companies.

The main obstacle has been the stringent U.S. requirement for open reporting of balance sheets. The same accounting and capitalization requirements apply to American depositary receipts, which give title to non-U.S. shares, as they do for common shares.

"The reason that companies don't come is they fear the bureaucracy of the U.S.," Mr. Levitt said. "We will do all we can to encourage them."

Daimler-Benz AG was the first German company to list its shares on the Big Board in 1993, followed by the carbon and graphite maker SGL Carbon AG and the pump maker Pfeiffer Vacuum Technology AG last summer and Deutsche Telekom AG in November.

The companies listed on the Nasdaq are the cable network operator Digitale Telekabel AG and the biopharmaceutical company Qiagen NV.

The chemicals company Hoechst AG and the utility VEBA AG have announced plans to list on the New York exchange. They will have to change their accounting standards to conform with U.S. rules.

The possibility of more chemical and other major companies announcing a listing is "pretty high," said Rainer Wunderlin, a director at the Frankfurt arm of Bank of New York, Germany's largest issuer of ADRs.

Mr. Wunderlin also pointed to companies such as the machinery maker Linde AG, which is considering switching its accounting to more international standards, and software company SAP AG, which could benefit from the extra publicity a U.S. listing could bring. More than a quarter of SAP's sales are in the United States.

But an SAP spokesman said the company "still has no plans at the moment to list on the U.S. market."

Among the largest companies that have not yet announced U.S. listings are the chemicals giants Bayer AG and BASF AG, the electronics leader Siemens AG, the utility RWE AG and Deutsche Bank AG.

■ Bonn Denies Deficit Threat

The Bonn government denied reports Sunday that Germany might be excluded from Europe's currency union for missing its budget targets, but officials admitted more cost-cutting was needed, Reuters reported from Frankfurt.

"Only the tax estimate, to be released in May, will present new clarity about fiscal affairs," a Finance Ministry spokesman said, brushing off a report in the newspaper Welt am Sonntag that Germany was close to exceeding its budget deficit target.

The newspaper said that because Bonn's deficit for the first three months stood at 40 billion Deutsche marks ($23.29 billion), the government had already used up most of the 53.4 billion DM allowed for its budget deficit for 1997.

But the spokesman said it was impossible to extrapolate the budget deficit for the full year from volatile cash deficits and low tax revenues.

South Korea Banks Move to Ease Debt Burden on Troubled Firms

Bloomberg News

SEOUL — In a bid to stem a rise in corporate failures, South Korean commercial banks have agreed to save financially troubled companies that have chances of recovery by deferring their debts.

The decision, reached Saturday, came as many companies are going bankrupt amid rising debt and a slowing economy.

Hanbo Group and Sammi Group collapsed this year under a combined debt of $8.2 billion. Jinro Group, which has a total debt of $3 billion, last week missed a debt payment deadline. Jinro is expected to be the first beneficiary of the agreement, the Korea Federation of Banks said.

The accord prohibits signatory banks from demanding the payment of debts by companies that are in financial difficulty yet have been declared by the banks' association to be salvageable.

The commercial banks also agreed to let the salvageable companies continue financial transactions with them even after they default on debt repayments to nonbank financial institutions, such as merchant banks.

Merchant banks reportedly will denounce the decision as being counter to fair-trade rules. A company is declared bankrupt if it defaults on debt payments to any type of financial institution.

Nonbank financial institutions are more inclined to demand the payment of debts because they generally have less collateral.

Tokyo Welcomes Bank Overhauls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Eisuke Sakakibara, director-general of the Japanese Finance Ministry's International Finance Bureau, says the threat of a banking crisis has receded because of overhauls announced by two of the country's top banks.

"Japanese banks' bad loans have been pretty much resolved," by overhaul plans announced by Nippon Credit Bank Ltd. and Hokkaido Takushoku Bank Ltd., Mr. Sakakibara said Saturday.

Nippon Credit said earlier this month it would write off 480 billion yen ($3.81 billion) in bad loans and slash its work force by a third, while increasing capital by selling new shares. Hokkaido Takushoku said it would merge with a rival to become a stronger regional bank.

Both banks have struggled under trillions of yen of bad loans, and both plan to abandon their foreign operations as part of their restructuring operations.

Analysts said they expected many more Japanese banks to decide to close their overseas operations soon, because their huge problem loans make it hard to meet capital requirements.

"Japanese banks must cut unprofitable assets overseas to boost return on equity," said Yushiro Ikuyo, first vice president of Smith Barney International Inc. "All that many of them are doing overseas is providing services to Japanese customers, rather than doing business with local customers in host countries. They are doing Japanese business even in overseas markets."

He said that over the next few years, the number of Japanese banks operating abroad could fall to about a third of the current 85. There are 149 banks in Japan.

Mr. Sakakibara said Japanese commercial banks lagged foreign competitors in the global market and needed "reforms from within."

"They are sometimes more bureaucratic than the Ministry of Finance," he said.

Foreign companies have a great interest in Japan's financial market reform, Mr. Sakakibara said.

Eight foreign financial institutions await the ministry's permission to open branches or offices in Japan, and foreign brokerages are increasing trading volume in the Tokyo market, Mr. Sakakibara said. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

MEET: *Russian Executives Adapt and Pitch Investments in the Capitalist Ritual of 'Roadshows'*

Continued from Page 11

With a return of 46 percent in the first quarter of 1997, for instance, Lexington Troika Dialog Russia outpaced all other international stock funds.

Mr. Sadler has invested 2.5 percent of his fund's $160 million in Russia since January. As an acknowledged rookie in the Russian market, he said he relied on meetings like the one at the Ritz-Carlton to get a better grip on a company.

"The financial information often is not credible in any emerging market, so looking someone in the eye has a lot to do with this business," he said. "I've got to balance management capabilities and my trust in the managers' motivations."

That, presumably, is what Mr. Sadler was doing as Mr. Vokhmin of Perm Uralsviazinform outlined his company's far-flung businesses: its telephone operations in the Urals region, which straddles the European and Asian parts of Russia; its radio and TV stations; its Ural Express credit/debit card operation; and its 80 percent interest in a regional bank.

Pyotr Debryansky, director of planning and finance for Rostelecom, Russia's long-distance telephone company, said in the meetings that his superiors were often so busy dealing with investors and prospective investors that he had difficulty getting appointments with them.

But Mr. Debryansky's superiors, like their counterparts in the other Russian companies making presentations last week, were eager for investors' cash.

This summer, Perm Uralsviazinform plans to enter the U.S. stock market by issuing American depository receipts, which are certificates representing foreign shares. Other enterprises are seeking private placements or will soon issue Eurobonds.

Red October, which makes expensive candies, needs cash to buy equipment to make cheaper sweets as well, and to defray cocoa-bean tariffs, which have risen 5 percent in the last year.

The investors at the Ritz-Carlton were cordial, but they had concerns. They asked about the risks posed to these businesses by the nonpayment of bills that is common in Russian society, and about the companies' own bill-paying habits. They asked about the tax burdens the companies face and the rules of corporate governance they follow. Given that many of the companies are big, the American investors also asked about Russia's antitrust policy.

So, was it thumbs up or thumbs down on Russia? Conclusions varied.

Thomas Niedermeyer, a private investor and former money manager at Morgan Stanley, said the presentations suggested to him that some of the usual favorite Russian plays, like telecommunications, had less opportunity, while sectors formerly in the shadow had more.

Mr. Sadler said that the presenting companies were "a mixed bag — but better than expected." If the Russian stock market continues to soar, of course, more investors will be rummaging in that bag, mixed or not.

For all those who think spring flowers are just something to be sneezed at. Hoechst.

To some, it's the most beautiful time of year. To others, it's a nightmare that leaves them breathless for weeks on end.

For many people, flowering trees and grasses signal spring allergies more often than spring fever.

Latest research results let allergy sufferers breathe a sigh relief.

Allergy symptoms can range from sneezing, a runny or stuffy nose and teary eyes to severe shortness of breath.

The sinuses swell up and the mucous membranes become infected, blocking the respiratory tract.

Pollen is the main trigger of allergies. But household dust, insect bites, certain foods and even cat and dog hair can also produce allergic reactions.

It's no wonder that the search is on for ways to help allergy sufferers finally catch their breath.



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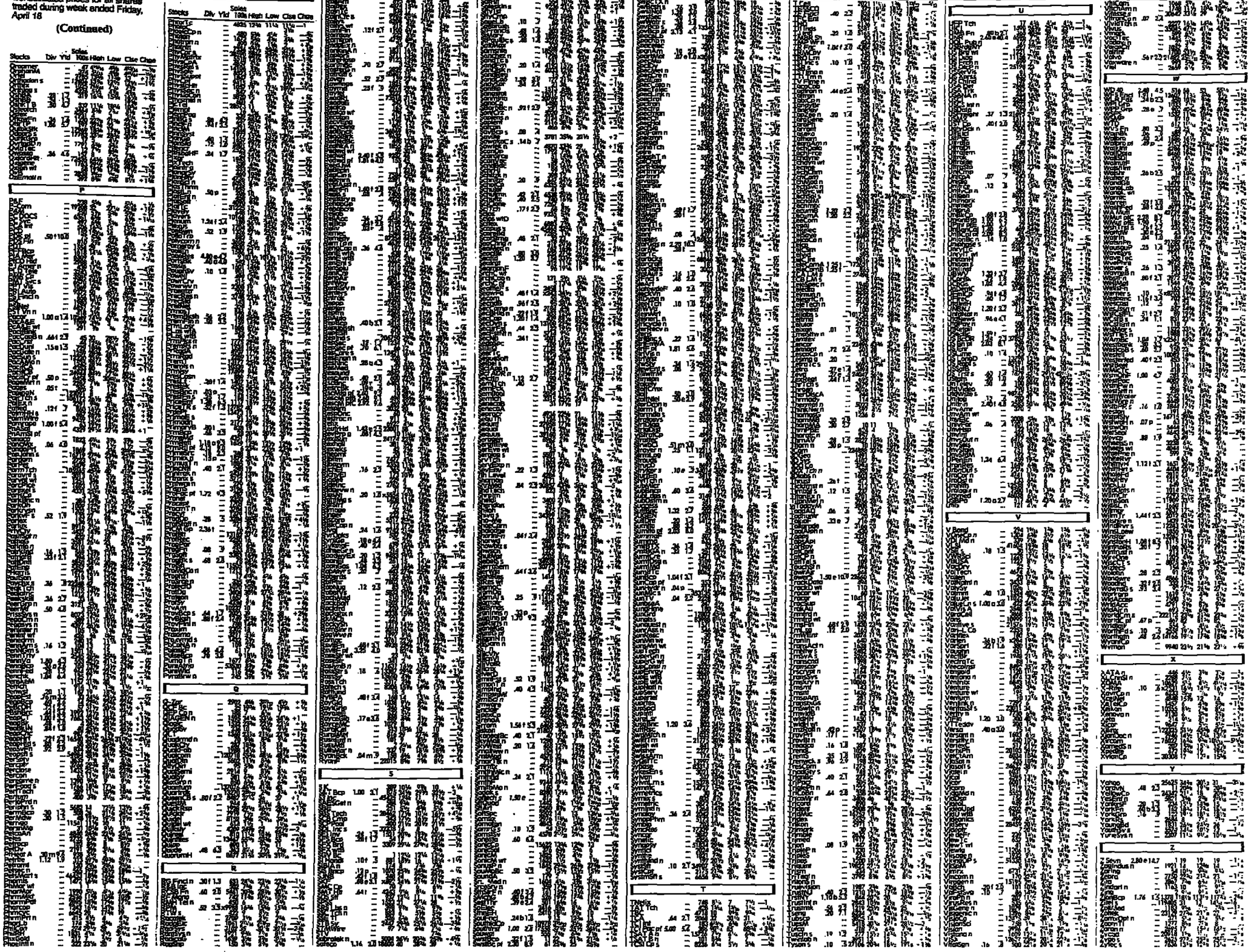
Finding new ways. **Hoechst**

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, April 18

(Continued)



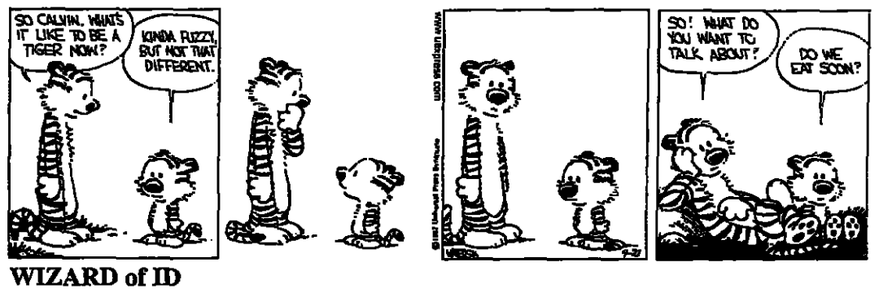
DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES



GARFIELD



WIZARD of ID



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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YIFFT
LETHAH
DRIAFA



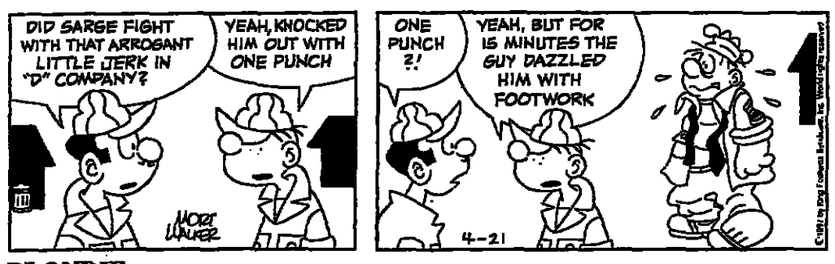
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: HIS "____" ____ ____

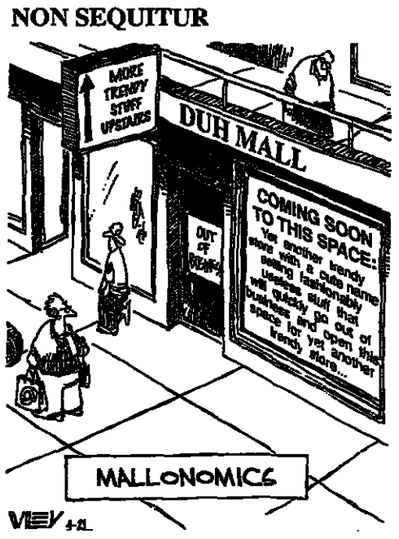
(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: FORUM AROMA WAURUS QUARTZ
Answer: What the back door neighbors fought every year — A TURF WAR

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SPORTS

Sugiyama Wins 1st Title at Home

Reuters

TOKYO — Ai Sugiyama won her first professional title playing in her home town when she beat Amy Frazier, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, Sunday in the final of the Japan Open.

In the men's final, Richard Krajicek faltered briefly before storming back to beat Lionel Roux, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1.

It was the fourth consecutive Japan Open in which Frazier met Japan's top player for the title. The past three were against Kimiko Date, who retired last year. Frazier won the tournament in 1995.

Sugiyama, the fourth seed, broke Frazier in the final game. Sugiyama came back from 40-30 with a forehand serve return into the corner and then won the 2-hour, 7-minute match as Frazier made two errors — a forehand long and a backhand into the net.

Sugiyama, 21, ranked 30th by the WTA, had reached three tournament finals before finally gaining a title.

Krajicek, the 1996 Wimbledon champion, had not lost a set in the tournament until his powerful serve began to waver in the second set against Roux. In the third set Krajicek broke Roux in the fourth game, after Roux had led 40-0, and again for 5-1 before serving out the match, ending with an ace of 186 kilometers per hour.

Krajicek served 16 aces at speeds up to 206 kilometers per hour. In the first set he allowed only three points against his serve.

However, he made errors that Roux, ranked 86th in the world, exploited for his only break in the sixth game of the second set.

In the final set's fourth game, Krajicek pressured Roux into mistakes with a drop shot and a net attack and gained the key break when the French player double-faulted on the last two points.

He collected $154,000 for his second tournament title of the year. Roux's only other ATP tour final was in Osaka, Japan, in 1994.

In the men's doubles final, Martin Damm and Daniel Vacek of the Czech Republic beat American Justin Gimelstob and Australian Patrick Rafter, 2-6, 6-2, 7-6 (7-4).

■ Heavy Rain in Spain

The final of the Barcelona Open between Spaniards Albert Costa and Albert Portas was postponed Sunday because of heavy rain, the Associated Press reported.

The match was rescheduled for Monday after several days of rain had left the clay court unplayable.

If the match is called off again on Monday, it will be up to the two players to reach an agreement as to when it can be held.

Costa made it to the final by beating Cedric Pioline in one semifinal. In the other, Portas beat Moroccan Karim Alami.



Tom Yamanaka/Agence France-Presse

Richard Krajicek keeping his eyes on the ball against Lionel Roux on Sunday.

Agassi and Brooke Shields Wed

Reuters

MONTEREY, California — Andre Agassi, the tennis star, and the actress Brooke Shields were married Saturday in a quiet ceremony with about 100 friends and family members present.

Shields, 31, a child model who was one of Hollywood's darlings of the 1970s and '80s, is currently starring in the NBC situation-comedy series "Suddenly Susan." She is a Princeton University graduate.

Agassi, 26, was a gold medalist for the United States in the 1996 Olympics. He also won the Australian Open in 1995, the U.S. Open in 1994 and Wimbledon in 1992.

It was the first marriage for both. The ceremony was conducted by a Roman Catholic priest, the Reverend Charles Gard, a friend of Shields family, at St. John's Episcopal Church on the Del Monte golf course. While four helicopters filled with paparazzi hovered outside, a string ensemble and the San Francisco Boys Choir performed at the ceremony.

A reception was held at the Stonepine resort in Carmel Valley.

Bartoli, a Tough Nut, Just Refuses to Crack

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

LIEGE, Belgium — Now Michele Bartoli knows how a walnut feels.

With 25 kilometers to go in the Liege-Bastogne-Liege bicycle classic Sunday, the Italian rider for the MG team found himself in the jaws of this nutcracker: A three-man breakaway in which the two men on either side of him were Laurent Jalabert and Alex Zulle, ranked No. 1 and No. 2 in the world respectively and, even worse for Bartoli, teammates on ONCE.

Jalabert, a Frenchman, and Zulle, a Swiss took turns in attacking Bartoli, forcing him to do the labor of chasing. Let him wear himself out, the scenario goes, and at the end, either one of the ONCE riders wins.

But, slight as he is, Bartoli is no weakling. He ranks fifth in the world, won the demanding Tour de Flanders last year, finished third in the World Cup competition and took the bronze medal in the world championship road race.

So nobody was able to kick sand in his face in this 87th edition of Liege-Bastogne-Liege, the fourth in the series of 10 World Cup classics and the oldest of them all, since it was first staged in 1892.

He responded to each attack by catching the leader and then going on the attack himself, forcing his rivals to work to catch him. With 5 of the race's 262 kilometers (163 miles) to go, a weary Zulle dropped back and out of it.

Then, at the red triangle that denotes the final kilometer, Bartoli sped off one last time. Jalabert was unable to follow and the Italian finished so far clear that he was able to look back, raise an arm in salute to his chasers and then glide over the line.

"I wasn't really worried about them," Bartoli said later about his colleagues in the breakaway. "I didn't think Jalabert was that strong today. Every time he attacked, I noticed that he only went 20 or 30 meters ahead, not all out. So I was confident I could beat him."

By not mentioning Zulle, he implied that he never doubted he could beat the Swiss if it came to a final sprint.

Bartoli was timed in 7 hours 9 minutes 45 seconds over the long course, which included 12 short and steep hills overrun by Belgian fans bundled against the cold in the Ardennes. Jalabert finished second, 8 seconds behind, with Gabriele Colombo, an Italian with Batik, third, 21 seconds behind. Luc Leblanc, a Frenchman with Polti, was fourth, 22 seconds behind.

Johan Museeuw, a Belgian with Mapei, the world champion and the defending World Cup champion, was sixth, 27 seconds late, to continue his frustration in the spring one-day classics that he usually dominates.

With 95 points overall, he ranks fifth in the World Cup, 69 points behind the co-leaders, Rolf Sorensen, a Dane with Rabobank who finished 18th Sunday, and Bartoli.

The pool of possible winners of Liege-Bastogne-Liege is usually decided over the last few hills, and so it was this time. On the decisive climb of the Redoute Hill, 1.7 kilometers long with a grade of 11 percent, Zulle attacked about halfway and could be followed only by Bartoli and Jalabert. With 37 kilometers to go, they built a lead of one minute 10 seconds.

"I got within five seconds of them, but I don't have the kind of explosive force on climbs that they do," Museeuw lamented. "I tried to make up the time on the flat but couldn't do it."

The attacks by Jalabert and Zulle followed on the last two hills after La Redoute.

Once Zulle was left astern, Bartoli and Jalabert played a little cat and mouse, looking each other over as they slowed and jockeyed for position. While they were doing this bit of finessing, the chasers were flying behind them.

Bartoli seemed to realize this and got down to business with his victorious attack.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	10	3	.769	—
Toronto	8	6	.571	2½
Boston	8	7	.533	3
New York	7	10	.412	5
Detroit	7	11	.389	5½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Milwaukee	8	5	.615	—
Minnesota	10	7	.588	—
Kansas City	7	7	.500	1½
Cleveland	7	9	.438	2½
Chicago	4	12	.250	5½
WEST DIVISION				
Seattle	10	7	.588	—
Oakland	9	8	.529	1
Texas	7	7	.500	1½
Anaheim	6	9	.400	3

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	13	3	.813	—
Florida	10	6	.625	3
Montreal	5	9	.357	7
New York	5	10	.333	7½
Philadelphia	5	10	.333	7½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Houston	10	7	.588	—
Pittsburgh	7	8	.467	2
St. Louis	6	10	.375	3½
Cincinnati	6	11	.353	4
Chicago	0	13	.000	8
WEST DIVISION				
San Francisco	12	3	.800	—
Los Angeles	10	5	.667	2
Colorado	10	5	.667	2
San Diego	8	7	.533	4

FRIDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland 000 020 160—9 10 0
Detroit 220 001 000—5 12 1
Telgheder, Acre (6), Groom (7), A. Small (8) and Molina, Mayne (8); Brocail, Sager (7), M. Myers (8), To.Jones (8), Miceli (8) and Walbeck, B. Johnson (8). W—Groom, 1-1. L—M. Myers, 0-1.

Milwaukee 003 402 100—10 13 0
Cleveland 000 000 002—2 6 0
McDonald, Florie (8) and Matheny; J.McDowell, Shuey (5), Kline (8), Assenmacher (9) and S. Alomar. W—McDonald, 2-1. L—J. McDowell, 0-2. HRs—Milwaukee, Nilsson (1), Vina (1).

New York 522 001 000—10 14 2
Chicago 000 040 000—4 10 2
Mendoza, Nelson (6), Stanton (8), Boehringer (9) and Girardi; Navarro, C. Castillo (4), T. Castillo (8), R. Hernandez (9) and Pena. W—Mendoza, 1-1. L—Navarro, 1-1. HR—New York, T. Martinez (6).

Toronto 500 000 100—6 4 0
Texas 010 100 210—5 9 0
Hentgen, Plesac (7), Timlin (9) and O'Brien; Pavlik, Santana (1), Gunderson (7), X. Hernandez (8) and I. Rodriguez. W—Hentgen, 1-1. L—Pavlik, 1-2. S—Timlin (2). HRs—Toronto, Merced (1). Texas, Palmer (2), Simms (1).

Minnesota 100 054 000—10 10 0
Seattle 100 000 200—3 8 1
F.Rodriguez, Naulty (7) and Steinbach; S.Sanders, T. Davis (5) and Wilson, Marzano (7). W—F. Rodriguez, 1-2. L—S. Sanders, 0-4. HRs—Minnesota, Colbrunn (2), Becker (1). Seattle, Sorrento (2), Buhner (3).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati 011 100 003—6 8 1
Pittsburgh 000 100 000—1 5 2
Burba, Remlinger (7), Shaw (8), Brantley (9) and Fordyce; F.Cordova, M. Wilkins (8), Granger (9), Wainhouse (9) and Osik. W—Burba, 3-1. L—F. Cordova, 1-2. HRs—Cincinnati, D. Sanders (1). Pittsburgh, Elster (3).

Montreal 100 000 020—3 6 3
Philadelphia 002 040 11x—8 9 0
Bullinger, Telford (5), Stull (8) and Widger; Maduro, R. Harris (8), Bottalico (9) and Parent. W—Maduro, 1-2. L—Bullinger, 0-3. HR—Montreal, Obando (1).

Atlanta 244 011 002—14 23 1
Colorado 000 000 000—0 8 0
Glavine and J. Lopez; Wright, M. Munoz (3), Burke (6), Leskanic (8) and Manwaring. W—Glavine, 3-0. L—Wright, 2-1. HR—Atlanta, Lofton (2).

Houston 011 000 010—3 9 0
Los Angeles 000 131 00x—5 12 1
Hampton, R. Springer (6), Martin (8) and Ausmus; R.Martinez, Dreifort (7), Radinsky (7), Hall (8), To.Worrell (9) and Piazza. W—R. Martinez, 2-1. L—Hampton, 1-3. S—To.Worrell (5). HRs—Houston, T.Howard (1). Los Angeles, Piazza (2).

Florida 000 000 301—4 9 0
San Francisco 010 000 013—5 10 0
A.Leiter, Powell (7), Cook (8), Nen (9) and C. Johnson; Gardner, Tavarez (7), Poole (9), D. Henry (9) and R. Wilkins, Jensen (9). W—D. Henry, 1-0. L—Nen, 1-1. HRs—Florida, Floyd (1), Alou (3).

SATURDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland 011 020 210—7 13 1
Detroit 001 000 000—1 3 0
W.Adams, Wengert (8) and Molina; Ju.Thompson, Bautista (7), To.Jones (9) and B. Johnson, Casanova (8). W—W. Adams, 1-1. L—Ju.Thompson, 1-1. HRs—Oakland, McGwire (5), Berroa (5).

Milwaukee 202 000 002—6 10 1
Cleveland 021 302 21x—11 17 0
Eldred, J. Mercedes (4), Villone (7), Do.Jones (8) and Matheny; Nagy, M. Jackson (8) and Borders. W—Nagy, 2-1. L—Eldred, 2-1. HRs—Milwaukee, Jaha 2 (3). Cleveland, Giles (2), Ramirez (3), Justice (4).

New York 000 000 030—3 4 5
Chicago 002 000 000—2 4 0
K.Rogers, M. Rivera (8) and Girardi; Alvarez, Levine (7), T.Castillo (8) and Karkovice, W—K. Rogers, 1-1. L—T. Castillo, 1-2. Sv—M. Rivera (4). HR—New York, T. Martinez (7).

Anaheim 000 002 001—3 5 1
Kansas City 150 000 01x—7 12 0
Langston, Hasegawa (6), D. May (7) and Fabregas; Appier and Macfarlane. W—Appier, 2-0. L—Langston, 1-2. HRs—Anaheim, T. Salmon (2). Kansas City, J. Bell (5), Macfarlane (1).

Toronto 420 000 000—6 12 0
Texas 000 000 000—0 4 0
Clemens, Spoljaric (8), Crabtree (9) and O'Brien; K.Hill, Gunderson (8), Vosberg (9) and I. Rodriguez. H. Mercedes (7). W—Clemens, 3-0. L—K. Hill, 1-2. HRs—Toronto, S. Green (2), C. Delgado (2).

Minnesota 010 000 201—4 10 0
Seattle 000 000 000—0 6 0
Tewksbury and Steinbach; D.Martinez, Ayala (7), Hurtado (9), McCarthy (9) and D. Wilson. W—Tewksbury, 1-2. L—D. Martinez, 1-1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago 000 000 300—3 7 1
New York 200 001 12x—6 8 2
Mulholland, T. Adams (6), Wendell (7), Patterson (7), Bottenfield (8) and Servais; M.Clark, McMichael (8), Jo.Franco (8) and Hundley. W—M. Clark, 1-1. L—Wendell, 0-2. Sv—Jo.Franco (3). HR—Chicago, D.Clark (1).

Cincinnati 000 040 100—5 12 1
Pittsburgh 112 000 101—6 8 0
Schourek, Carrasco (6), Remlinger (6), Shaw (9) and Taubensee. Fordyce (8); Schmidt, Ruebel (6), Rincon (8) and Kendall. W—Rincon, 1-1. L—Remlinger, 0-1. HRs—Cincinnati, Taubensee (1). Pittsburgh, K.Young (1), J. Guillen (1).

Atlanta 420 010 001—8 15 0
Colorado 300 010 003—7 10 0
Neagle, Wohlers (9), Embree (9), Bielecki (9) and J. Lopez; Ritz, Dipoto (7), B. Ruffin (7), McCurry (9) and Manwaring, Je.Reed (7). W—Neagle, 2-0. L—Ritz, 1-3. Sv—Bielecki (1). HRs—Atlanta, A. Jones (1), Klesko (1). Colorado, Castilla (7).

Florida 200 000 000—2 4 0
San Francisco 000 010 02x—3 6 0
Saunders, Helling (8) and C. Johnson; Estes, Beck (9) and Jensen. W—Estes, 3-0. L—Saunders, 0-1. Sv—Beck (9). HR—Florida, Alou (4).

Montreal 203 100 200—8 6 1
Philadelphia 050 023 00x—10 9 3
C.Perez, D. Veres (6), Daal (6), M. Valdes (6), L. Smith (7), Urbina (8) and Fletcher; M.Leiter, Mimbs (7), Spradlin (7), Bottalico (9) and Lieberthal. W—M. Leiter, 2-1. L—C. Perez, 2-1. Sv—Bottalico (4). HR—Montreal, H. Rodriguez (4).

Houston 000 010 100—2 5 2
Los Angeles 000 100 000—1 8 0
Kile, B. Wagner (9) and Ausmus; Nomo, Park (7) and Piazza. W—Kile, 1-1. L—Nomo, 2-1. Sv—B. Wagner (5).

St. Louis 000 001 000—1 7 0
San Diego 000 000 000—0 4 2
1st game: Morris, Petkovsek (2), T. J.Mathews (8), Eckersley (9) and Difelice; Hitchcock, Bochtler (9) and Flaherty, Slaught (9). W—Petkovsek, 2-2. L—Hitchcock, 2-1. Sv—Eckersley (3).

St. Louis 020 000 000—2 7 0
San Diego 000 000 001—1 3 2
2nd game: Al.Benes and Lampkin; Tl.Worrell, Scott (7), D. Veras (9) and C.Hernandez. W—Al.Benes, 2-1. L—Tl.Worrell, 1-2.

Japanese Leagues

CENTRAL LEAGUE	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yakult	12	2	—	.857	—
Hiroshima	6	6	—	.500	5.0
Yomiuri	6	7	—	.462	5.5
Chunichi	6	7	—	.462	5.5
Yokohama	5	8	—	.385	6.5
Hanshin	4	9	—	.308	7.5

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Yakult 5, Hanshin 4
Hiroshima 13, Chunichi 9
Yokohama 7, Yomiuri 5 0

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Yakult 8, Hanshin 1
Hiroshima 9, Chunichi 3
Yomiuri 4, Yokohama 2

PACIFIC LEAGUE	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	8	4	—	.667	—
Kintetsu	6	4	1	.600	1.0
Daiei	7	5	—	.583	1.0
Lotte	6	6	1	.500	2.0
Orix	5	6	—	.455	2.5
Nippon Ham	4	10	—	.286	4.5

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Seibu 3, Kintetsu 2
Lotte 4, Daiei 2
Orix 4, Nippon Ham 3

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Kintetsu 8, Seibu 2
Daiei 9, Lotte 1
Nippon Ham 5, Orix 1

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
y-Miami	61	21	.744	—
x-New York	57	25	.695	—
x-Orlando	45	37	.549	16
Washington	43	38	.531	17½
New Jersey	25	56	.309	35½
Philadelphia	22	60	.268	39
Boston	15	66	.185	45½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
z-Chicago	69	13	.841	—
x-Atlanta	56	25	.691	12½
x-Charlotte	54	27	.667	14½
x-Detroit	53	28	.654	15½
Cleveland	42	39	.519	26½
Indiana	39	42	.481	29½
Milwaukee	32	49	.395	36½
Toronto	29	52	.358	39½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
z-Utah	63	18	.778	—
x-Houston	56	25	.691	7
x-Minnesota	40	42	.488	23½
Dallas	24	58	.293	39½
Denver	21	61	.256	42½
San Antonio	20	61	.247	43
Vancouver	14	68	.171	49½
PACIFIC DIVISION				
x-Seattle	57	25	.695	—
x-L.A. Lakers	56	25	.691	½
x-Portland	48	33	.593	8½
x-Phoenix	40	42	.488	17
x-L.A. Clippers	36	46	.439	21
Sacramento	34	47	.420	22½
Golden State	30	52	.366	27

(z-clinched conference title)
(y-clinched division title)
(x-clinched playoff berth)

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Cleveland 18 21 23 20— 82
Detroit 22 15 11 26— 75
C: Brandon 8-17 5-5 23, Sura 5-9 4-4 14; D: G.Hill 4-12 6-6 14, T.Mills 4-7 3-3 14.Rebounds—Cleveland 42 (T.Hill 10), Detroit 40 (G.Hill 6). Assists—Cleveland 16 (Brandon 7), Detroit 14 (G.Hill 7).

Phoenix 15 26 37 28—106
San Antonio 22 33 20 20— 95
P: Chapman 9-19 0-0 21, Ceballos 8-10 2-2 22; S.A.: Perdue 6-13 4-4 16, Alexander 5-14 0-0 14.Rebounds—Phoenix 47 (J.Williams 9), San Antonio 59 (Perdue 12). Assists—Phoenix 36 (K.Johnson 16), San Antonio 18 (Wilkins 6).

Orlando 25 21 21 26— 93
Washington 24 19 33 28—104
O: Hardaway 8-23 2-3 20, Seikaly 4-10 11-13 19; W: Howard 10-19 5-6 25, Webber 7-21 4-5 18.Rebounds—Orlando 50 (Seikaly 10), Washington 59 (Cheaney 13). Assists—Orlando 17 (Hardaway 6), Washington 18 (Strickland 9).

Dallas 30 24 25 16 7—102
Houston 29 16 30 20 17—112
D: Danilovic 9-20 3-3 23, Finley 9-20 0-0 19; H: Drexler 11-23 2-3 27, Maloney 8-15 2-2 24, Olajuwon 9-15 3-5 21. Rebounds—Dallas 55 (Green 13), Houston 58 (Barkley 18). Assists—Dallas 24 (Pack 12), Houston 25 (Drexler 9).

LA Lakers 33 33 35 22—123
LA Clippers 29 24 21 20— 95
L.A.L: Campbell 8-11 5-5 21, O'Neal 5-8 8-12 18; L.A. C: Rogers 6-13 1-1 15, Wright 6-13 0-0 12.Rebounds—LA Lakers 46 (Knight 9), LA Clippers 43 (Wright 9). Assists—LA Lakers 24 (Van Exel 10), LA Clippers 23 (Barry 11).

New Jersey 20 25 19 22— 86
Miami 23 20 18 13— 74
N.J.: Gill 9-19 4-10 24, Jackson 7-18 5-6 21; M: Lenard 6-13 0-0 16, Brown 6-10 3-4 15. Rebounds—New Jersey 61 (Montross 17), Miami 43 (Brown 11). Assists—New Jersey 23 (Jackson 9), Miami 22 (Mashburn 6).

Indiana 18 24 25 22— 89
New York 33 21 20 23— 97
I: Miller 6-17 7-8 19, Smits 3-13 10-10 16; N.Y.: Ewing 9-20 8-10 26, Oakley 6-9 6-8 18. Rebounds—Indiana 49 (D.Davis 9), New York 54 (Ewing 14). Assists—Indiana 22 (Miller, Jackson 7), New York 31 (Ward 7).

Milwaukee 28 29 19 36—112
Minnesota 32 23 39 28—122
Mil: Allen 10-16 7-8 29, Baker 6-12 4-5 16; Min: Gugliotta 10-16 2-4 22, Garnett 8-16 2-2 18, Garrett 8-10 2-3 18. Rebounds—Milwaukee 46 (Allen 8), Minnesota 39 (Garrett 8). Assists—Milwaukee 21 (Douglas 5), Minnesota 36 (Marbury 17).

Boston 38 26 32 23—119
Philadelphia 23 22 42 26—113
B: Walker 11-26 1-3 23, Conlon 8-14 6-8 22; P: Iverson 9-25 9-10 32, Stackhouse 8-21 6-8 24. Rebounds—Boston 60 (Szabo 13), Philadelphia 59 (Hendrickson 11). Assists—Boston 35 (Walker 13), Philadelphia 30 (Iverson 15).

Toronto 26 20 42 20—108
Charlotte 26 29 24 21—100
T: Christie 9-19 1-2 23, Camby 8-14 4-4 20; C: Rice 12-22 9-9 36, Pierce 8-17 1-2 23.Rebounds—Toronto 46 (Camby, Jones 8), Charlotte 47 (Divac 13). Assists—Toronto 19 (Stoudamire 9). Charlotte 27 (Mason 9).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Miami 23 34 18 27—102
Orlando 20 22 24 22— 88
M: Majerle 6-11 3-3 18, Crotty 6-10 3-3 17; O: Strong 9-17 9-9 27, Armstrong 8-15 3-3 19.Rebounds—Miami 48 (Austin 9), Orlando 46 (Schayes 13). Assists—Miami 23 (Crotty 5), Orlando 21 (Armstrong 5).

Philadelphia 20 35 15 34—104
Atlanta 38 39 32 27—136
P: Iverson 15-23 1-2 35, Stackhouse 5-21 9-12 20; A: Smith 9-12 0-0 21, Blaylock 8-11 0-0 17.Rebounds—Philadelphia 53 (Stackhouse, Davis, Hendrickson 9), Atlanta 48 (Laettner 11). Assists—Philadelphia 22 (Overton 8), Atlanta 39 (Smith 7).

New York 25 23 22 33—103
Chicago 27 31 19 24—101
N.Y.: Ewing 13-21 1-2 27, Houston 8-16 7-8 25. Starks 6-14 5-5 20; C: Jordan 14-22 4-8 33, Caffey 4-7 4-5 12, Oakley 5-8 2-2 12.Rebounds—New York 52 (Oakley 12), Chicago 37 (Pippen, Buechler, Caffey 6). Assists—New York 24 (Childs 8), Chicago 31 (Pippen 12).

Denver 21 24 24 31—100
Dallas 19 26 27 23— 95
De: Hammonds 10-19 4-5 24, Johnson 7-13 7-8 21, McDyess 9-18 2-3 20; Da: Bradley 12-18 1-4 25, Finley 8-22 5-8 23.Rebounds—Denver 52 (Johnson 26), Dallas 53 (Bradley 16). Assists—Den.r 25 (Smith 7), Da. 19 (Pack 9).

Minnesota 14 31 17 27— 89
Utah 32 20 19 30—101
M: Robinson 9-19 3-4 28, Marbury 5-12 1-2 14; U: Malone 10-16 6-8 26, Carr 7-11 0-0 14, Stockton 4-10 6-8 14.Rebounds—Minnesota 47 (Garnett 9), Utah 49 (Stockton 12). Assists—Minnesota 22 (Marbury 5), Utah 28 (Stockton 12).

Vancouver 31 33 28 29—121
Phoenix 24 33 27 23—107
V: Reeves 18-28 3-3 39, Abdur-Rahim 10-17 5-8 26, Peeler 9-13 1-1 22; P: Johnson 14-22 4-4 36, Ceballos 7-14 5-7 19. Rebounds—Vancouver 53 (Reeves 11). Phoenix 48 (J.Williams, Kidd 8). Assists—Vancouver 40 (Abdur-Rahim 10), Phoenix 28 (Kidd 13).

L.A. Clippers 14 27 27 32—100
Seattle 34 26 35 30—125
L.A.: Murray 5-7 7-7 19, Vaught 7-14 2-3 16; S: Payton 8-11 9-10 25, Schrempf 9-13 3-4 24, Kemp 8-12 5-6 22.Rebounds—Los Angeles 48 (Vaught 13), Seattle 59 (Kemp 10). Assists—Los Angeles 22 (Martin 5), Seattle 29 (Payton 8).

Sacramento 33 24 20 30 15—122
Golden State 29 28 22 28 13—120
S: Abdul-Rauf 11-17 2-2 28, Richmond 8-21 4-4 24, Williamson 11-18 1-4 23; G.S.: Marshall 10-26 3-4 24, Burrell 9-13 0-1 21. Rebounds—Sacramento 48 (M.Smith 11), Golden State 62 (Fuller 10). Assists—Sacramento 30 (Richmond 8), Golden State 26 (Price 6).

HOCKEY

NHL Playoffs

FIRST ROUND
(BEST-OF-7)
FRIDAY'S RESULTS

St. Louis 1 0 0—1
Detroit 0 0 2—2
First Period: S.L.-Bergevin 1 (Turgeon) Second Period: None. Third Period: D-Draper 1 (Shanahan, Pushor) (sh). 3, D-Murphy 1 (Lapointe, Larionov) Shots on goal: S.L.- 11-3-9—23. D- 10-9-14—33. Goalies: S.L.-Fuhr. D-Vernon.
(series tied 1-1)

Edmonton 1 1 2—4
Dallas 0 0 0—0
First Period: E-Grier 1 (Weight, McGillis) (pp). Second Period: E-Czerkawski 1,. Third Period: E-Mironov 1 (Weight, Smyth) (pp). 4, E-Smyth 1, Shots on goal: E-13-4-8—25. D-2-14-9—25. Goalies: E-Joseph. D-Moog, Irbe.
(series tied 1-1)

Chicago 1 0 0—1
Colorado 2 1 0—3
First Period: C-Keane 2 (Forsberg) 2, C-Ozolinsh 2 (Sakic, Jones) 3, C-Black 1 (Shantz, Suter) Second Period: C-Lemieux 2 (Jones, Kleam) Third Period: None. Shots on goal: C- 6-8-11—25. C- 10-11-12—33. Goalies: C-Hackett. C-Roy.
(Colorado leads series 2-0)

Phoenix 1 0 1—2
Anaheim 1 1 2—4
First Period: Phoenix, Numminen 1 (Roenick, Ronning) (pp). 2, A-Mironov 1 (Daigneault) (pp). Second Period: A-Daigneault 1 (Salanne, Bellows) (pp). Third Period: Phoenix, Tkachuk 2 (Roenick, Janney) 5, A-Daigneault 2 (Kariya, Bellows) 6, A-Selanne 3 (Mironov) (en). Shots on goal: Phoenix 10-10-18—38. A- 18-7-10—35. Goalies: Phoenix, Khabibulin. A-Hebert.
(Anaheim leads series 2-0)

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Montreal 0 0 1—1
New Jersey 1 2 1—4
First Period: N.J.-MacLean 1 (Elliott, Odelein) (pp). Second Period: N.J.-MacLean 2 (Niedermayer, Thomas) (pp). 3, N.J.-Guerin 2 (Niedermayer, Holik) (pp). Third Period: N.J.-Carpenter 1 (MacLean, Zelepukin) 5, M-Savage 1 (Rivet) Shots on goal: M- 7-6-9—22. N.J.- 15-18-8—41. Goalies: M-Thibault. N.J.-Brodeur.
(New Jersey leads series 2-0)

Ottawa 1 1 1—3
Buffalo 0 1 0—1
First Period: O-Daigle 1 (Zholtok) Second Period: O-Duchesne 1 (Redden, Alfredsson) (pp). 3, B-Burridge 2 (Holzinger, Audette) Third Period: O-Alfredsson 2 (Yashin) (pp). Shots on goal: O- 10-10-9—29. B- 6-5-13—24. Goalies: O-Tugnutt. B-Hasek.

Pittsburgh 1 0 1—2
Philadelphia 0 0 3—3
First Period: P-Lemieux 1 (Jagr, Nedved) Second Period: None. Third Period: P-Otto 1 (Niinimaa, Klatt) 3, P-Jagr 2 (Lemieux, Woolley) 4, P-, LeClair 2 (Lindros, Therien) 5, P-Klatt 1 (Podein, Otto) Shots on goal: P- 10-9-11—30. P- 11-13-15—39. Goalies: P-Wregget. P-Snow.
(series tied 1-1)

FOOTBALL

1997 NFL Draft Selections

Selections Saturday from the 1997 NFL draft

FIRST ROUND
1. St. Louis (from New York Jets), Orlando Pace, t, Ohio State.
2. Oakland (from New Orleans), Darrell Russell, dt, Southern California.
3. Seattle (from Atlanta), Shawn Springs, cb, Ohio State.
4. Baltimore, Peter Boulware, de, Florida State.
5. Detroit, Bryant Westbrook, db, Texas.
6. Seattle (from St. Louis through New York Jets and Tampa Bay), Walter Jones, t, Florida State.
7. New York Giants, Ike Hilliard, wr, Florida.
8. New York Jets (from Tampa Bay), James Farrior, lb, Virginia.
9. Arizona, Tom Knight, db, Iowa.
10. New Orleans (from Oakland), Chris Naeole, g, Colorado.
11. Atlanta (from Chicago through Seattle), Michael Booker, db, Nebraska.
12. Tampa Bay (from Seattle), Warrick Dunn, rb, Florida State.
13. Kansas City (from Houston), Tony Gonzalez, te, California.
14. Cincinnati, Reinard Wilson, lb, Florida State.
15. Miami, Yatil Green, wr, Miami.
16. Tampa Bay (from San Diego), Reidel Anthony, wr, Florida.
17. Washington, Kenard Lang, de, Miami.
18. Houston (from Kansas City), Kenny Holmes, de, Miami.
19. Indianapolis, Tarik Glenn, t, California.
20. Minnesota, Dwayne Rudd, lb, Alabama.
21. Jacksonville, Renaldo Wynn, dt, Notre Dame.
22. Dallas (from Philadelphia), David LaFleur, te, LSU.
23. Buffalo, Antowain Smith, rb, Houston.
24. Pittsburgh, Chad Scott, db, Maryland.
25. Philadelphia (from Dallas), Jon Harris, de, Virginia.
26. San Francisco, Jim Druckenmiller, qb, Virginia Tech.
27. Carolina, Rae Carruth, wr, Colorado.
28. Denver, Trevor Pryce, dt, Clemson.
29. New England, Chris Canty, db, Kansas State.
30. Green Bay, Ross Verba, t, Iowa.

SECOND ROUND
31. N.Y. Jets, Rick Terry, dt, N. Carolina.
32. Atlanta, Nathan Davis, de, Indiana.
33. New Orleans, Rob Kelly, db, Ohio State.
34. Baltimore, Jamie Sharper, lb, Virginia.
35. Detroit, Juan Roque, g, Arizona State.
36. N.Y. Giants, Tiki Barber, rb, Virginia.
37. Tampa Bay, Jerry Wunsch, t, Wisconsin.
38. Chicago (from St. Louis), John Allred, te, S. California.
39. New Orl. (from Oakland), Jared Tomich, de, Nebraska.
40. St. Louis (from Chicago), Dexter McCleon, db, Clemson.
41. Atlanta (from Seattle), Byron Hanspard, rb, Texas Tech.
42. Arizona, Jake Plummer, qb, Arizona State.
43. Cincinnati, Corey Dillon, rb, Washington.
44. Miami, Sam Madison, db, Louisville.
45. San Diego, Freddie Jones, te, N.Car.
46. Houston, Joey Kent, wr, Tennessee.
47. Kan. City, Kevin Lockett, wr, Kan. State.
48. Indianap., Adam Meadows, t, Georgia.
49. Minnesota, Torrian Gray, db, Virg. Tech.
50. Jacksonville, Mike Logan, db, W.Virg.
51. Washington, Greg Jones, lb, Colorado.
52. Buffalo, Marcellus Wiley, de, Columbia.
53. Pitts., Will Blackwell, wr, San D. State.
54. Detroit (from Dallas), Kevin Abrams, db, Syracuse.
55. San Francisco (from Philadelphia), Marc Edwards, fb, Notre Dame.
56. Carolina, Mike Minter, db, Nebraska.
57. Philadelphia (from San Francisco), James Darling, lb, Washington State.
58. Baltimore (from Denver), Kim Herring, db, Penn State.
59. New England, Brandon Mitchell, dt, Texas A&M.
60. Green Bay, Darren Sharper, db, William & Mary.

THIRD ROUND
61. New England (from New York Jets), Sedrick Shaw, rb, Iowa.
62. New Orleans, Troy Davis, rb, Iowa State.
63. Tampa Bay (from Atlanta through Seattle), Frank Middleton, g, Arizona.
64. Baltimore, Jay Graham, rb, Tennessee.
65. Dallas (from Detroit), Dexter Coakley, lb, Appalachian State.
66. Tampa Bay, Ronde Barber, db, Virginia.
67. Denver (from St. Louis through New York Jets), Dan Neil, c, Texas.
68. N.Y. Giants, Ryan Phillips, lb, Idaho.
69. Chicago, Bob Sapp, g, Washington.
70. Atlanta (from Seattle), O.J. Santiago, te, Kent.
71. Philadelphia (from Arizona), Duce Staley, rb, South Carolina.
72. Oakland, Adam Treu, g, Nebraska.
73. Miami, Jason Taylor, de, Akron.
74. San Diego, Michael Hamilton, lb, North Carolina A&T.
75. Houston, Denard Walker, db, LSU.
76. Cincinnati, Rod Payne, c, Michigan.
77. San Francisco (from Indianapolis), Greg Clark, te, Stanford.
78. Minn., Stalin Colinet, de, Boston College.
79. Jacksonville, James Hamilton, lb, North Carolina.
80. Washington, Derek Smith, lb, Arizona State.
81. Houston (from Kansas City), Scott Sanderson, t, Washington State.
82. Pittsburgh, Paul Wiggins, t, Oregon.
83. Dallas, Steve Scifres, t, Wyoming.
84. Arizona (from Philadelphia), Ty Howard, db, Ohio State.
85. Oakland (from Buffalo), Tim Kohn, t, Iowa State.
86. Indianapolis (from San Francisco), Bert Berry, lb, Notre Dame.
87. Carolina, Kinnon Tatum, lb, Notre Dame.
88. New York Jets (from Denver), Dedric Ward, wr, Northern Iowa.
89. New England, Chris Carter, db, Texas.
90. Green Bay, Brett Conway, pk, Penn State.
91. Pittsburgh, Mike Vrabel, de, Ohio State.
92. Miami, Derrick Rodgers, lb, Arizona State.
93. Miami, Ronnie Ward, lb, Kansas.
94. Dallas, Kenny Wheaton, db, Oregon.
95. New York Giants, Brad Maynard, p, Ball State.
96. Miami, Brent Smith, t, Mississippi State.
Draft finishes Sunday.

WORLD LEAGUE
Frankfurt 19, Amsterdam 10

SOCCER

FRENCH CUP
SEMIFINAL
Guingamp 2, Montpellier 0

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE
Arsenal 1, Blackburn 1
Aston Villa 1, Tottenham 1
Chelsea 2, Leicester 1
Liverpool 1, Manchester United 3
Middlesbrough 0, Sunderland 1
Newcastle 3, Derby 1
Nottingham Forest 1, Leeds 1
Sheffield Wednesday 3, Wimbledon 1
Southampton 2, Coventry 2
West Ham 2, Everton 2
STANDINGS: Manchester United 69; Arsenal 64, Liverpool 64; Newcastle 60; Aston Villa 57; Sheffield Wednesday 56; Chelsea 52; Wimbledon 49; Tottenham 43, Leeds 43; Everton 42, Derby 42; Leicester 40; Blackburn 38; Coventry 37, Sunderland 37; Southampton 35, West Ham 35; Middlesbrough 33; Nottingham Forest 32.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION
Bologna 0, Juventus 1
Cagliari 1, Inter 2
Fiorentina 2, Roma 1
Lazio 6, Reggiana 1
AC Milan 0, Piacenza 0
AC Parma 0, Udinese 2
Sampdoria 0, Verona 0
STANDINGS: Juventus 55; Parma 49; Internazionale 48; Sampdoria 44; Lazio 43, Bologna 43; Udinese 41; Vicenza 39, Fiorentina 39; Milan 37; Roma 34, Atalanta 34; Napoli 34; Piacenza 29; Cagliari 27, Perugia 27; Verona 23; Reggiana 19.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION
Tenerife 0, Real Betis 1
Atletico Madrid 3, Valladolid 1
Sporting Gijon 1, Extremadura 1
Sevilla 2, Celta Vigo 0
Logrones 1, Deportivo Coruna 2
Compostela 2, Hercules 2
Zaragoza 3, Rayo Vallecano 2
Racing Santander 1, Espanyol 1
Real Sociedad 1, Oviedo 0
STANDINGS: Real Madrid 79; Real Betis 71; Barcelona 69, Deportivo Coruna 69; Atletico Madrid 59; Valladolid 54; Athletic Bilbao 51; Real Sociedad 50; Tenerife 47; Valencia 44, Racing Santander 44; Celta Vigo 42; Compostela 41; Zaragoza 40, Extremadura 40; Rayo Vallecano 39; Espanyol 39; Oviedo 38; Sporting Gijon 36; Hercules 32; Sevilla 30; Logrones 28.

GERMAN BUNDESLIGA
1860 Munich 0, VfL Bochum 1
Freiburg 4, St Pauli 0
Werder Bremen 1, Karlsruhe 0
Hamburg 1, Schalke 0
Cologne 2, Arminia Bielefeld 5
Borussia Dortmund 1, Bayern Munich 1
Hansa Rostock 1, Bo. Moenchengladbach 0
Fortuna Duesseldorf 1, Duisburg 1
VfB Stuttgart v Bayer Leverkusen
STANDINGS: Bayern Munich 59; Borussia Dortmund 53, Bayer Leverkusen 53; VfB Stuttgart 52; Bochum 43; 1860 Munich 39; Werder Bremen 29, Schalke 39; Karlsruhe 38; Duisburg 36; Borussia Moenchengladbach 35; Hamburg 34, Arminia Bielefeld 34, Cologne 34; Hansa Rostock 30; Fortuna Duesseldorf 29; St Pauli 27; Freiburg 18.

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
AZ Alkmaar 1, Roda JC Kerkrade 3
PSV Eindhoven 5, Graafschap Doet. 0
NAC Breda 1, Vitesse Arnhem 1
Feyenoord 4, Fortuna Sittard 4
Willem II Tilburg 1, Sparta Rotterdam 1
Ajax Amsterdam 5, NEC Nijmegen 0
Groningen v Utrecht
Heerenveen v RKC Waalwijk
STANDINGS: PSV Eindhoven 65; Feyenoord 63; Twente Enschede 55; Ajax Amsterdam 51; Heerenveen 47; Roda JC Kerkrade 46; Vitesse Arnhem 45; NAC Breda 39; Graafschap Doetinchem 36; Fortuna Sittard 32; Utrecht 31, Groningen 31; Willem II Tilburg 30, Volendam 30, Sparta Rotterdam 29; NEC Nijmegen 24; RKC Waalwijk 22; AZ Alkmaar 21.

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER
Kansas City 2, Dallas 1
Los Angeles 2, Colorado 1
Washington D.C. 2, New York-New Jersey 1

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION
Hearts 1, Dunfermline 1
Kilmarnock 1, Hibernian 1
Motherwell 1, Dundee United 1

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING
Cambodia 0, Yemen 1
Jordan 4, Bahrain 1

CYCLING

World Cup Classic

Leading results Sunday of the 262 kilometers (162 miles) Liege-Bastogne-Liege World Cup classic:

1, Michele Bartoli, Italy, 7 hours 19:28 minutes; 2, Laurent Jalabert, France, 8 seconds behind; 3, Gabriele Colombo, Italy, 19 seconds behind; 4, Luc Leblanc, France, same time, 5, Maximilian Sciandri, Britain, same time, 6, Johan Museeuw, Belgium, same time, 7, Beat Zberg, Switzerland, same time, 8, Marco Pantani, Italy, same time, 9, Davide Casarotto, Italy, same time, 10, Mauro Gianetti, Switzerland, same time.

TENNIS

Japan Open

SEMIFINALS
Richard Krajicek (1), Netherlands, def. Patrick Rafter (6), Australia, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3; Lionel Roux (16), France, def. Thomas Johansson (5), Sweden, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3.

FINAL
Richard Krajicek (1), Netherlands, def. Lionel Roux (16), France, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1.

Barcelona Open

SEMIFINALS
Albert Costa (7), Spain, def. Carlos Moya (4), Spain, 7-6 (8-6), 7-5; Albert Portas, Spain, def. Alberto Berasategui, Spain, 6-3, 7-5.

RUGBY UNION

Super 12

ACT 15, Otago 9
Queensland 26, NSW 16
Northern Transvaal 34, Waikato 27
Canterbury 26, Natal 26
Wellington 59, Free State 30
Auckland 63, Gauteng Lions 22

CRICKET

FIRST TEST
PAKISTAN VS. SRI LANKA
SUNDAY, IN COLOMBO
Sri Lanka innings: 330
Pakistan innings: 200-2

FIFTH TEST
INDIA VS. WEST INDIES
FRIDAY, IN GEORGETOWN, GUYANA
India innings: 194-2
Rain stopped play.

TRANSITIONS

FOOTBALL
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
NEW YORK JETS—Traded seventh-round draft pick to Philadelphia Eagles for DT Ronnie Dixon.

COLLEGE
EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE—Suspended baseball coach Bill Holowaty for 3 weeks without pay for kicking a player during a recent game.
UNLV—Agreed to terms with Bill Bayno, mens basketball coach, on 5-year contract.

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Memorable Moments from Johnnie Walker: RYDER CUP with Bernard Gallacher



1949 - HOGAN HAS IRONS IN THE FIRE.
Written with R. Simmons. Designed & Illustrated by Dave F Smith © International Herald Tribune / Professional Sports Partnerships Ltd.

Herald International Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST
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مكتبة من الأصل

SPORTS

Historic Haplessness: Cubs Lose 14th Straight

Chicago Approaches All-Time Streak

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

In their 122-year history, the Chicago Cubs had done a lot of losing, but never 14 in a row.

Until now.

Carl Everett homered twice, including a tiebreaking grand slam in the third inning that led the New York Mets over the winless Cubs, 8-2, in the first game of a doubleheader Sunday.

Doug Glanville and Dave Hansen opened the game with singles off Bobby Jones (3-1) and Brooks Kieschnick even put the Cubs ahead with a two-out single — just the second time this season Chicago scored first.

But in a matter of minutes, the Cubs reverted to their bumbling ways, allowing a two-run homer to John Olerud in the bottom half.

Chicago is off to the second-longest losing streak at the start of a season, trailing only the 1988 Baltimore Orioles, who began 0-21. The Cubs, who have lost 28 of 30 going back to last season, smashed the franchise record of 13 straight losses set in 1944 and tied in 1982 and 1985.

Expos 5, Phillies 1 Mark Grudzielanek had a two-run double, and Montreal pitchers combined on a three-hitter as the Expos ended a three-game slide with a victory over the Philadelphia Phillies in the first game of a doubleheader.

Jeff Juden (2-0) gave up just one run despite five walks in five innings of two-hit pitching. Dave Veres allowed one hit over four innings, striking out three and walking one for his first save.

Bobby Munoz (0-4), who got one of the Philadelphia hits, allowed five runs and nine hits in six innings, struck out three and walked two.

In games played Saturday

Cardinals 1, Padres 0; Cardinals 2, Padres 1 In the first U.S. major-league games in Hawaii, it seemed the St. Louis Cardinals and the San Diego Padres left their bats on the mainland.

St. Louis swept the doubleheader, defeating San Diego 1-0 and 2-1 on Saturday night behind the strong pitching of Alan Benes and reliever Mark Petkovsek before a crowd of 37,382 in Honolulu's Aloha Stadium.

In the second game, Benes pitched a three-hitter and worked out of a jam in the ninth inning en route to his first complete outing of the season in the first game.

In the opener, the St. Louis starter, Matt Morris, was forced to leave after being struck on his pitching hand by a line drive in the second inning.

Petkovsek allowed three hits over six shutout innings and did not let a runner advance past first base. He struck out three and walked one.

Mets 6, Cubs 3 The Cubs matched the longest losing streak in their 122-year history with their 13th straight. Turk Wendell — who wears No. 13 — took the loss.

Pirates 6, Reds 5 In Pittsburgh, Jermaine Allensworth scored on Kevin Elster's sacrifice fly in the ninth as the Pirates manufactured the winning run without a hit.

Pittsburgh blew a 4-0 lead, then rallied to even the score on Elster's run-scoring single in the seventh. The Reds have lost five of six overall and nine of 10 on the road.

Braves 8, Rockies 7 Kenny Lofton singled, doubled and tripled, and Denny Neagle won for the first time in five starts in Denver as Atlanta won its seventh straight.

Giants 3, Marlins 2 In San Francisco, Florida's right fielder, Gary Sheffield, lost Glenallen Hill's routine fly, which dropped for a two-run double in the eighth.

San Francisco, which has six come-from-behind victories, is off to a 12-3 start, its best since 1971. The Giants have won eight straight.

Phillies 10, Expos 8 In Philadelphia, Gregg Jefferies drove in three runs and Kevin Stocker stole home as Philadelphia scored its highest run total this season.

Astros 2, Dodgers 1 Darryl Kile outdueled Hideo Nomo as Houston won in Los Angeles. Kile allowed seven hits and one run in eight innings. He has gone eight innings in all four of his starts this season. Nomo allowed two runs and four hits, and struck out nine in 6⅓ innings.

A's 7, Tigers 1 Mark McGwire hit his fifth homer and Willie Adams won on the road for the first time in eight career starts as Oakland won in Detroit. It was the slumping Tigers' fourth consecutive loss.

Indians 11, Brewers 6 In Cleveland, Milwaukee's second baseman, Fernando Vina, fractured his left leg when he jammed his left foot into the base while stealing second in the first inning. Milwaukee said Vina, who was hitting .321, would have surgery for a fractured fibula and miss two months.

Yankees 3, White Sox 2 In New York, Tino Martinez hit a three-run homer in the eighth inning as New York won despite committing five errors. It was the Yankees' second straight victory following a five-game losing streak.

New York's starter, Kenny Rogers, gave up only three hits over 7⅓ innings, but he also committed two errors.

Mariano Rivera, who had blown three of his first six save opportunities, got four outs for his fourth save.

Royals 7, Angels 3 In Kansas City, Mike Macfarlane broke out of an 0-for-17 slump with a three-run homer and Kevin Appier pitched a five-hitter.

Macfarlane got his first hit of the season during a five-run second inning against Mark Langston.

Tim Salmon, who had been 0-for-13, had three of Anaheim's hits.

Twins 4, Mariners 0 In Seattle, Bob Tewksbury pitched a six-hitter for his sixth career shutout as Minnesota beat Seattle. Tewksbury struck out five and walked one. He never faced more than four batters in an inning.

Blue Jays 6, Rangers 0 Roger Clemens allowed two hits in seven shutout innings, as Toronto blanked Texas in Arlington. Clemens (3-0) walked four and struck out four.

• Baltimore's game at Boston was rained out. *(AP, Reuters)*

BASEBALL ROUNDUP



Eric Risberg/The Associated Press

The Florida Marlins' shortstop, Edgar Renteria, jumping over Jose Vizcaino of the San Francisco Giants after forcing him out at second.

Flyers Bounce Back To Lead Series 2-0

New Jersey Crushes Canadiens; Ottawa Unnerves Sabres' Goalie

The Associated Press

Trent Klatt scored the game-winner with 6:20 left in the third period as the Philadelphia Flyers twice came back from a one-goal deficit in the third period to beat the Pittsburgh Penguins, 3-2.

Klatt's goal Saturday night came on a 20-foot (6-meter) wrist shot out of the corner. The puck bounced into the air before dropping behind the goaltender, Ken Wregget, who knocked it over the line as he scrambled to find it.

The victory gives Philadelphia a 2-0 lead in the best-of-7 series, which resumes Monday night in Pittsburgh. The Penguins are 0-14-1 on the road since beating Montreal on Jan. 26.

The Penguins had four power plays in the first period, including a two-man advantage for 1:14, but scored the period's only goal seven seconds after killing off a hooking penalty to Jaromir Jagr.

Jagr stepped out of the penalty box and took the puck across the blue line, then passed across to Mario Lemieux, who was trailing on the play.

Unchecked, Lemieux connected on a low shot to beat the Flyers' goalie, Garth Snow, at 10:59.

Twice in the scoreless second period, Pittsburgh's defenseman Fredrik Olausson swept away pucks that got behind Wregget and were lying on the goal line.

After 3:23 of the third period, Joel Otto tied the game at 1-1. Jagr put the Penguins up 2-1 with an impressive rush just a minute later.

Taking a pass from Lemieux, Jagr bore down on Snow as Eric Desjardins tried to bring him down. Jagr fought off Desjardins and faked Snow before putting in a backhanded shot at 4:44.

Just 72 seconds after that goal the Flyers tied the game again. John LeClair took a rebound and beat Wregget with a wrist shot that squeezed between the goalie's right arm and his body.

A crowd of 19,812 was the largest to attend a hockey game in the Philadelphia franchise's history. The team's minor-league affiliate, the Philadelphia Phantoms, drew 13,057 to the building for a playoff game earlier in the day.

Senators 3, Sabres 1 In Buffalo, Dominik Hasek, the Sabres' goaltender, allowed an early goal and never recovered his poise. Ottawa made the most of his uncharacteristic play to gain its first-ever playoff victory and level the series at one game each.

All three Ottawa goals came on rebounds, which Hasek usually handles.

"He's a good goalie, and you have to expect he's going to stop the first shot," said Daniel Alfredsson, who scored Ottawa's third goal.

"You just have to be there to bang in the rebound," he said.

Hasek's frustration surfaced in the third period when he hit Alexei Yashin in the head with his mitt and was called for interference.

"He was doing things we don't normally see from Dominik Hasek," said Randy Cunneyworth, a Senators' forward.

Andreas Dackell and Steve Duchesne scored to give the Senators a 2-1 lead after the first two periods.

Duchesne's power-play goal put Ottawa ahead for good before Alfredsson scored 18 seconds into the third period and essentially eliminated any chance for a Buffalo comeback.

Randy Burridge scored for the Sabres.

Devils 4, Canadiens 1 It was business as usual for the New Jersey Devils.

The Devils' stifling defense left the Montreal Canadiens searching for answers and finding fault with the referee.

The Canadiens' defenseman Dave Manson blamed the referee, Stephen Walkom, after the Devils capitalized on three of six power-play chances, each time with Manson in the penalty box.

The Canadiens had just two power plays, the first after New Jersey had built a 4-0 lead on two power-play goals and an assist by John MacLean.

Martin Brodeur shut out the Canadiens for the first 54-plus minutes, and Bill Guerin and Bobby Carpenter added goals as the Devils took a 2-0 lead in their first-round Eastern Conference playoff series.

The Canadiens, who have lost six straight playoff games dating to last season, avoided the shutout when Brian Savage scored with 5:27 to play.

Play was delayed for about a minute because someone threw a boar's head on the ice.

NHL PLAYOFFS

Dismal End to Celtics' Awful Season

Boston Closes Against Raptors With Most Lopsided Loss of Year

The Associated Press

The Boston Celtics ended the worst season in their history Sunday, losing 125-94 to the Toronto Raptors, matching their most lopsided defeat of the year.

Boston finished at 15-67, far worse than its previous worst season, 22-46 in 1949-50.

Damon Stoudamire scored 32 points against a weak Celtics defense. The Raptors widened their lead in each quarter, stretching it to as many as 35 points before Boston scored the final four points.

The Raptors ended their second season at 30-52, an impressive nine games better than their record last year.

The Celtics allowed the most points and the highest field goal percentage in the NBA and on Sunday they repeatedly gave the Raptors clear paths to the basket and open jumpers.

In games played on Saturday:

Knicks 103, Bulls 101 The New York Knicks clinched the third seed in the Eastern Conference and kept the Bulls from repeating as 70-game winners by winning in Chicago in the final regular season game for both teams.

The Knicks finished 57-25 and earned the right to avoid the defending NBA champion Bulls until the Eastern Conference finals, if both teams get that far. New York won at the United Center for the first time; it had lost eight in a row in the building, which opened in 1994, and 11 straight at Chicago.

The Bulls ended up 69-13. Last season they went 72-10 and became the first team to break the 70-victory barrier. The loss also snapped the Bulls' 32-game home winning streak and prevented them from matching the 1985-86 Boston Celtics' 40-1 home record. Chicago also had a chance to tie the Celtics last season but lost to Indiana in its home finale.

Patrick Ewing scored 27 points for the Knicks and made a 10-foot jumper from the left baseline with a little more than a minute to go for a 100-99 lead. After Michael Jordan missed a 15-footer, John Starks hit a 3-pointer for the Knicks after picking up a loose ball.

Jordan finished with 33 points for the Bulls, who led by as many as 14 points in the first half and nine in the fourth quarter.

New York will open its best-of-five first-round series Thursday against either Detroit or Charlotte. Chicago will face Washington or Cleveland on Friday. Washington and Cleveland played Sunday in a game that would decide the final playoff berth.

Chicago, which lost three of its final four games, expects to have Dennis Rodman and Toni Kukoc back from injuries for the playoffs.

Jazz 101, Timberwolves 89 Karl Malone scored 26 points in 25 minutes and John Stockton added 14 points and 12 assists as Utah prevented Minnesota from reaching the .500 mark.

James Robinson led the Timberwolves with 28 points, including seven 3-pointers.

Utah, which wrapped up the best record in the Western Conference more than a week ago, will open the first round of the playoffs against the Los Angeles Clippers on Thursday night. The Jazz won a franchise-record 63 games and finished with a club-record 38-3 mark at home.

SuperSonics 125, Clippers 100 In Seattle, Gary Payton scored 25 points and Detlef Schrempf had 24 as Seattle completed the regular season with a victory over Los Angeles.

Shawn Kemp added 22 points for the SuperSonics, who have a half-game lead over the second-place Los Angeles Lakers in the Pacific Division. The Lakers could take the division title and the No. 2 seed in the Western Conference playoffs with a victory Sunday at Portland.

Loy Vaught had 16 points and Pooh Richardson added 15 for the Clippers (36-46), the eighth seed in the conference. They open the playoffs next Thursday night on the road against top-seeded Utah.

Grizzlies 121, Suns 107 In Phoenix, second-year center Bryant Reeves scored a career-high 39 points and added 11 rebounds as Vancouver beat their hosts to drop the Suns to the No. 7 seed in the Western Conference playoffs.

Shareef Abdur-Rahim had 26 points, 10 assists and 10 rebounds for the Grizzlies.

Hawks 136, 76ers 104 Atlanta beat Philadelphia but lost its chance of winning the No. 3 seed in the East when New York beat Chicago.

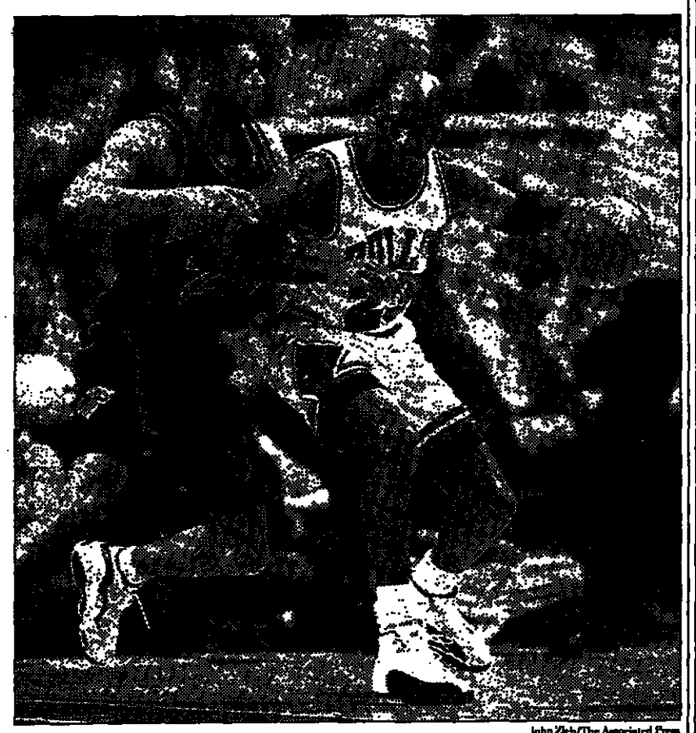
Steve Smith led Atlanta with 21 points. It was the final regular-season game at the Atlanta Omni, which will be torn down this summer. A new arena will built in its place and should open for the 1998-99 season.

Heat 102, Magic 88 In Miami, both the Heat and the Orlando Magic rested their best players.

The teams will meet in the first round of the playoffs beginning next Thursday or Friday. Miami's Tim Hardaway and Alonzo Mourning and Orlando's Rony Seikaly and Horace Grant didn't play.

Nuggets 100, Mavericks 95 Ervin Johnson had 21 points and a career-high 26 rebounds, and Kenny Smith made four free throws in the final 32.5 seconds as Denver won in Dallas to avoid finishing the season with its worst record ever.

Kings 122, Warriors 120 In San Jose, Mahmoud Abdul-Rauf hit three 3-pointers in the final 75 seconds of overtime as Sacramento beat Golden State to break a 10-game road losing streak.



John Zich/The Associated Press

The Knicks' Allan Houston, left, defending against Bulls' Michael Jordan.

THIS WEEK ON EUROSPORT

The top twelve ice hockey nations meet in Helsinki for the World Championship; can the Czech Republic hold onto their title as they face the might of Russia and the USA?

Ice Hockey:
26 April - 14 May, LIVE, The World Championship, Helsinki
Finland plays host to the best teams in the world

Tennis:
21 - 27 April, LIVE, The Monte Carlo Open, Super 9
The world's best players meet in one of the world's most glamorous cities

Indy car:
25 - 27 April, LIVE, PPG CART World Series, Nazareth, USA
The fourth round of the Championship comes from the Nazareth Speedway, Pennsylvania

Football:
22 - 24 April, UEFA and Cup Winners' Cup, Semi-finals
The battle is on to qualify for the final in two of Europe's top football competitions



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CYCLING Bartoli proves a tough nut P.18 **ICE HOCKEY** Flyers on top in playoffs P.19 **BASEBALL** Cubs keep losing P.19

TOMORROW: STYLE

Herald Tribune
SPORTS

PAGE 20 R MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1997

WORLD ROUNDUP

Cage Wins Title

GOLF Stuart Cage of England won the first European Tour title of his career when he captured the Cannes Open on Sunday.

Cage, who has suffered from a painful stomach condition since early February, fired a final-round 5-under-par 66 to stretch his three-shot overnight lead to five shots and finish 14-under at 270. He won $80,000, the biggest check of his career.

David Carter who underwent brain surgery in February, shot a 62 to share second place at 275 with Paul Broadhurst.

"I'm ecstatic," Carter said. "It's a miracle. I'm just happy to be alive."

• Nick Price, who has not won in America for three years, led by two strokes after three rounds of the MCI Classic on Hilton Head Island.

Price shot a 69 Saturday for a 10-under 203. Brad Faxon was in second and Tom Lehman was three back at 7-under. *(AP)*

Dragons Burn Claymores

FOOTBALL Jon Kitna threw two touchdown passes Sunday as the Barcelona Dragons defeated the defending World League champion Scottish Claymores, 20-7.

• T.J. Rubley tossed three touchdowns Sunday as the Rhein Fire's offense finally came alive in a 28-6 WLAF win over the London Monarchs. Rhein Fire dominated the second half compiling 292 yards on offense. *(AP)*

Castro Takes Rotterdam

MARATHON Domingos Castro of Portugal outran a strong field Sunday to win the Rotterdam Marathon in 2 hours 7 minutes and 51 seconds.

Alejandro Gomez of Spain, finished second in 2:07.54. Kenya's Sammy Korrir was third in 2:08.02. Nine men finished inside 2 hours, 10 minutes.

Kenyan Tegla Loroupe won the women's event in 2:22.07, cutting 5½ minutes off her personal best. She beat Marleen Renders by more than 3½ minutes.

• Josephat Ndeti won the Belgrade Marathon on Saturday, leading a sweep of the top three places by Kenyans. Ndeti finished in 2:13:37.

Irina Bogacheva of Kirghizstan was the fastest woman with a time of 2:34.56. *(Reuters)*

Bruins Dismiss Coach

ICE HOCKEY Steve Kasper was fired as coach of the Boston Bruins after two years of what assistant general manager Mike O'Connell termed "disastrous results." *(AP)*

76ers Fire Coach and GM

BASKETBALL The Philadelphia 76ers fired general manager Brad Greenberg and head coach Johnny Davis on Sunday, hours after ending the season with the third-worst mark in franchise history. *(AP)*

Pakistan Hits Out

CRICKET Hashan Tillekeratne completed his sixth test century as Sri Lanka were bowled out shortly after lunch for 330 by Pakistan on the second day of the opening test in Colombo.

When Pakistan batted Ijaz Ahmed made 90 not out as the Pakistanis raced to 200 runs for two wickets at the close.

• In Georgetown, on the fourth day of the fifth and final test, India and West Indies were again kept off the field by rain on the fourth day of the fifth and final test. Two days had already been lost because of wet weather. India is on 194-2 after the first day. *(Reuters)*

Worst-Paid Player Stops Italy's Elite

In France, A Pair of Underdogs Battles Though to the Cup Final

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Massimiliano Caniato, the lowest paid player in Italy's Serie A, shut out Parma on Sunday as Udinese added a 2-0 win over the league's second-place club to last week's upset of leader Juventus of Turin.

It was host Parma's fourth loss in 14 games. Juventus, which beat Bologna 1-

EUROPEAN SOCCER

0 on Saturday, holds a six-point lead with six matches left.

Alessandro Pierini scored his first career goal after a defensive lapse by Parma in the 68th minute, and the German international Oliver Bierhoff added Udinese's second goal with a penalty kick in the 87th minute.

Udinese stretched its unbeaten streak to five games and remained in the hunt for a UEFA Cup berth.

In his second appearance of the year, Caniato stymied an inconsistent Parma attack that was missing injured the Italy national team forward Enrico Chiesa. Caniato makes 3 million lire ($1,770) a month.

Elsewhere, Igor Protti, who had scored just once this season, scored three times in the first half to lead Lazio of Rome past last-place Reggiana by 6-1.

AC Milan, the defending champion, drew 0-0 in the rain against visiting Piacenza after Milan's Demetrio Albertini hit the post with a penalty kick. Milan is 10th in the 18-team league.

FRANCE Nice, bottom of the first division, reached the French Cup final Sunday when it beat second division Laval, 1-0.

Thierry de Neef scored for Nice in the 33d minute. Nice will meet Guingamp in the final May 10 in Paris.

Guingamp beat fellow first division team Montpellier 2-0 after extra time in the other semifinal Saturday to reach the final for the first time.

Nice scored on the break as Laval was claiming a penalty at the other end. Midfielder Neef volleyed Mohammed Chaouch's header past Laval goalkeeper Christophe Gardie for his third goal in the competition.

Guingamp had never before reached the French Cup semifinals. It needed extra time for the third time in five rounds of the French Cup.

SPAIN Barcelona kept up its challenge for Spain's second European Cup place Sunday as Ronaldo and Abelardo Fernandez scored in a comfortable 2-0 home victory over Athletic Bilbao.

The win put Barcelona one point ahead of Real Betis — 1-0 winners at Tenerife on Saturday — and three ahead of Deportivo La Coruna, which beat Logrones, 2-1.

Deportivo midfielder Rivaldo, continued his fine season with two goals at Logrones, one of them from the penalty spot.

A fine performance by international striker Kiko Narvaez helped troubled champions Atletico Madrid to haul themselves out of rut with a 3-1 victory over fellow UEFA Cup hopeful Valladolid.

Atletico remained fifth in the standings, out of contention for a European Cup place.

SCOTLAND Jorge Cadete scored twice Sunday as Celtic beat Aberdeen, 3-0, to keep alive its slim hope of winning the Scottish championship. The victory leaves Celtic nine points behind Glasgow Rangers with three games remaining.

GERMANY In a weekend of big games, Bayern Munich, the Bundesliga leader, tied 1-1 with reigning champion Borussia Dortmund on Saturday, while Beyer Leverkusen, which is second in the league, won, 2-1, at Stuttgart, which started the weekend in third place.

Paulo Sergio blasted home a rebound after 42 minutes to put Leverkusen ahead. Ulf Kirsten increased the lead on a breakaway after 64 minutes. Thomas Berthold scored back for Stuttgart.

Leverkusen closed to within three points of Bayern, while Stuttgart is fourth a point behind Dortmund.

Bayern and Dortmund fought out a highly charged draw. Karlheinz Riedle gave Dortmund the lead in the second minute. Bayern struck back just a minute later when Ruggiero Rizzitelli headed past Stefan Klos.

Dortmund, which needed to win to make up ground on Bayern, attacked throughout the second half but could not score.

Two Dortmund defenders, Matthias Sammer and Stefan Reuter, failed fitness tests. Coach Ottmar Hitzfeld said Sunday that Sammer would not be fit for Wednesday's European Cup game against Manchester United.

ENGLAND Manchester United moved to within five points of the English premier league title after it won at second-place Liverpool on Saturday. Third-place Arsenal could only tie at home against Blackburn.

United dominated Liverpool, which defended abysmally and was undermined by another woeful display from its goalkeeper, David James.

All four goals came from headers, with Gary Pallister scoring twice for United and Andy Cole adding another. John Barnes briefly gave Liverpool some hope with a rare header that canceled out Pallister's opener.

James, who nervously came for balls when he should have stayed on his line, and stayed when he should have come out, gave United its third. He missed a cross, allowing Cole an unchallenged header. *(AP, Reuters)*



Jeff J. Mitchell/Reuters

Celtic's Simon Donnelly, left, restraining Aberdeen's Tzanko Tzvetanov in a game Sunday won by Celtic, 3-0.

Rams Snare 340-Pound Tackle as NFL's No. 1 Draft Pick

By Timothy W. Smith
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dick Vermeil, the St. Louis Rams' new coach, and Dennis Erickson, Seattle's coach, looked at the National Football League's college draft and saw opportunities.

Other NFL coaches — Bill Parcells, Mike Ditka and Dan Reeves — looked at the pool of players, the talent on their new teams, their drafting positions and decided that quantity was better than quality. They each traded down — from No. 1, 2 and 3 — for additional picks.

How to build a team: quality or quantity?

That was the philosophical question Saturday at the theater in Madison Square Garden. The winners will be determined in December.

Vermeil took up Parcells, the Jets' coach, on his offer to unload the No. 1 pick and the Rams used it to select Orlando Pace, the 340-pound (153-kilogram) offensive tackle from Ohio State who is expected to be the cornerstone of the offensive line for the next decade.

Oakland had hankered after Pace and traded with Ditka to get the second pick from the Saints. It used the selection it had received to take Darrell Russell, a 320-pound defensive tackle from the University of Southern California.

Erickson used the No. 3 pick he got from Reeves and the Falcons to select Pace's teammate, cornerback Shawn Springs. Later, Erickson made a trade with Tampa Bay for the No. 6 pick, which the Bucs received in a trade with the Jets. With that selection, the Seahawks drafted offensive tackle Walter Jones of Florida State. Erickson made off with two picks among the first six selections.



Bob Strong, Agence France-Presse

Orlando Pace, an offensive tackle at Ohio State and St. Louis's top pick.

The Baltimore Ravens selected one of Jones's teammates, linebacker Peter Boulware, with the No. 4 selection, and the Detroit Lions chose the Texas cornerback Bryant Westbrook at No. 5.

The Giants surprised quite a few of their fans by selecting the wide receiver Ike Hilliard at No. 7. Many people had Yatil Green of Miami and Rae Carruth of Colorado rated higher than Hilliard. Green, a speedster, was selected by the Miami Dolphins at No. 15.

"They looked at a lot of film last week and they came to the conclusion this was the one they had to have," said the Giants' co-owner, Robert Tisch.

Eight of the first 17 players taken were from Florida colleges, including four players from Florida State.

By trading the No. 1 pick overall to St. Louis, Parcells picked up the Rams' first-round pick (No. 6) and a third-, fourth- and seventh-round selection. Parcells traded the seventh-round pick on Friday to the Eagles for the veteran defensive lineman Ronnie Dixon.

But he was not done. Parcells traded the No. 6 pick to Tampa Bay for the Bucs' No. 8 selection and a fourth-round pick. Parcells did not want to drop any further than that in the first round.

"We had three guys we liked at No. 8," Parcells said. "But if we were moving down to No. 12, we were taking a chance."

With the No. 8 pick, the Jets selected James Farrior, a outside linebacker from Virginia. The first time Farrior spoke with anyone on the Jets was Saturday, when Parcells telephoned him from the Jets' table at the theater.

In the conversation he had with Parcells a couple of weeks ago, Pace said he knew that Parcells was going to trade the selection.

"Coach Parcells was real uncertain about what he was going to do," Pace said. "So, I thought he'd trade the pick."

Pace became the fourth offensive lineman taken No. 1 overall in the 62-year history of the draft; the others were Ki Aldrich in 1939, Chuck Bednarik in 1949 and Ron Yary in 1968. Pace was asked whether his selection as the top pick would change the way that offensive linemen are regarded.

"One thing you may or may not realize is that my whole career has been full of firsts," Pace said. "The first freshman to ever start at Ohio State, the first sophomore to win the Lombardi Trophy. Hopefully, I can continue to do firsts in the NFL and do them for a long time."

Detroit wanted to move up to No. 1 to select Russell. Leigh Steinberg, the agent for Russell, said he talked with the Lions on Friday and Saturday morning about the possibility of moving up.

"I thought to the end that there might be a chance that Darrell would go first," Steinberg said.

Vermeil said he never received any serious calls from the Lions or any other teams.

"We would have entertained some serious offers, but we never had any serious calls," Vermeil said.

Vermeil said the thinking in trading up for the No. 1 overall was: "Why not?"

He said the team wanted Westbrook in the No. 6 spot, but it did not look like he would fall that far, so they thought about trading up to No. 4. It still did not look possible.

So, Vermeil started thinking that if they moved up to No. 4 and could not get Westbrook, they would take Walter Jones. But with just a little more than what Baltimore was asking for the No. 4 spot, they could move all the way up to No. 1 and take Pace.

"If we're going to take a tackle let's get the best," Vermeil said.

So, they sweetened the offer they had made to Baltimore, shopped it to the Jets and wound up with the No. 1 pick.

Voila! Instant protection for the quarterback.

For Some College Stars, a Long Wait

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Quarterback Danny Wuerffel of Florida, the Heisman Trophy winner, was taken by New Orleans in the fourth round of the NFL draft Sunday, the 99th player chosen overall.

Wuerffel was the third quarterback selected. San Francisco took Virginia Tech's Jim Druckenmiller in the first round, and Arizona picked Arizona State's Jake Plummer in the third.

Jake Barnes of California, who was rated ahead of Wuerffel in most scouting lists, went 11 picks after Kansas City picked Wuerffel.

Darnell Autry, the Northwestern running back, will not have to move far. He was drafted Sunday by the Chicago Bears.

There also were two fourth-rounders from Cornell — defensive tackle Seth Payne, who went to Jacksonville, and running back Chad Levitt, chosen by Oakland. They were the second and third Ivy Leaguers drafted, as Buffalo had taken Columbia's Marcellus Wiley in the second round.

Bill Walsh, who is a consultant for the San Francisco 49ers, rated Plummer as this draft's top quarterback, and he suggested that he could make another Joe Montana out of him.

The 49ers however, had rated Plummer third behind Druckenmiller and the California quarterback Pat Barnes, who had remained undrafted after three rounds.

Druckenmiller's draft, in the 26th pick of the first round, made him the first quarterback chosen.

(LAT, AP)



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